The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS THURSDAY, DEC. 6th, 1860. The Performance will commence with Moore's Tragedy of THE GAMESTER.
Beverly - Mr. Charles Kean. Lewson - Mr. G. Everett. Stukely - Mr. J. F. Cathcart. Jarvis - Mr. Granby. Mrs. Beverly - Mrs. Charles Kean. Charlotte - Miss Chapman. Lucy - Miss N. Chapman.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.
Sir Mark Chase - Mr Granby. Fixture - Mr H Barfoot. Maria Darlington - Mrs W Baynham.
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Ninth appearance of the Juvenile and Versatile Actor, Mr. WYBERT ROUSBY.
On this THURSDAY EVENING, 6th December, 1860, The performance will commence with (first time) an entirely new Drama (in three acts), entitled EUSTACHE.
Eustache Bandin - Mr. W. Rousby. Dalbois - Mr. G. Vincent. Marcel Poulet - Mr. G. Fisher. Louise - Miss Sophia Miles.
SCARF BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
To be followed by the celebrated Drama of OLD JOE AND YOUNG JOE; Or the Martin Family!
Joe Martin, jun. - Mr. G. Vincent. Joe Martin, sen. - Mr. H. Webb. Marion - Miss Sophia Miles.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of the BOARDING SCHOOL.
Captain Harcourt - Mr. G. Vincent. Caroline Blyth - Miss S. Miles.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The Tenth Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8th, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Schools and Children half price to stalls and second seats.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Enthusiastic Reception! Roars of Laughter!! GEORGE HODSON'S "IRISH PORTFOLIO,"
Crowded and Fashionable Audiences, and Hundreds unable to obtain admission! Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which this unrivalled entertainment is received.
Messrs. Wiseheart earnestly request an early application for Seats to prevent disappointment, in consequence of the crowded audiences.
Tickets now on sale at 42, Lower Sackville-street.
The Grand Day Performance on Saturday, at Three o'clock.
Commencing each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Entrance under the Clock. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY! Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, December 10, 1860, MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS, the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, from Mons. Jullien's Concerts, and Pupil of Sir H. Bishop and Signors Cruvelli and Lanza, Having just returned after a most successful tour with P. T. Barnum, throughout the United States of America, will give her MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Written expressly for her, by Samuel Lover, Esq., entitled THE LADY'S DREAM, In which she will Impersonate Thirteen Different Characters (in Costume).
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s; Family Ticket, to admit Five to reserved seats, 12s; and to second seats, 8s.
Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock.
Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the next Concert for the Season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at a quarter past Eight o'clock. The programme will include—Sinfonia, Romberg; Overture—"La Fiancee," Auber; "Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Solos, Harp—"Fantasia Brillante" and "Recollections of Normandy"—F. Chatterton. Pianoforte, Fantasia—"Le Prophete" Liszt; "Restless Nights" and Tarantelle—Heller. Vocal selections from "Undine," "Robin Hood," &c.
The following Artistes have been *exclusively* engaged for this Concert:—
Madame LOUISA VINNING, Miss POOLE, Mr. TENNANT, Mr. ALLAN ARVING, Pianoforte—Herr DULCKEN BOHRER, Harp—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON.
Tickets will be issued This Day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert. Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

GASKIN'S THEORY AND PRACTICE OF VOCAL MUSIC.
To be had of Messrs. SHADE AND SON, 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Robin Hood Songs, Do. Piano arrangements, Lurline Songs, Do. Piano arrangements, } Half Price.
Priere D'une Vierge, or Maiden's Prayer, 1s. Mazurka, by Badarzewska, 1s. Lebach Notturno, 1s. Lebach Theme Allemande, 1s. Chappell, One Hundred Standard Dance Music, 3s. 6d.
SHADE AND SON, 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. (Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—
200 Picture Prizes .. .. (See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. (See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs .. (See list.)
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required. JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
29, Princess-street, Manchester.
The Art Union of Great Britain.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. Lauder and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery.
Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
The usual Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held on THIS DAY (Thursday), at Two o'clock. WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN, PITT-STREET, OFF GRAFTON-STREET. Instituted 1822.
Consulting Physicians—Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen. William Stokes, M D, M R I A, Regius Professor T C D.
Consulting Surgeons—James W Cusack, Esq., F R C S, &c., Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, Joseph Smyly, Esq., F R C S, &c.
Medical Officers—Samuel L Hard, M D, F R C S I, M R I A, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur to Stevens' Hospital, &c., &c. William Moore, M B, T C D, M R I A, Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to Sir P Dun's Hospital, &c., &c.
Surgeon Dentist—W Sumshaw, Esq., F R C S I.
Apothecary—Mr J Graham, L S A.
Matron—Mrs Bagnall.
Collector—Mr Michael Daly, 70, Great Brunswick-street.
Bankers—Messrs LaTouche and Co.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, DEC., 1860.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday, 7th, at 7 o'clock morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford, Tuesday, 11th, 8 morning.
Fares:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEAKED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Offices, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin. W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

MR. P. H. HUGHES, Organist of St. Paul's Church, has been appointed to St. Mark's.

LOST, on the 5th of November, between Upper Dorset-street and Nelson-street, a Lady's Gold Watch (gold dial), with gold seal and key attached.—If found, and taken to Mr. James, 45, Upper Dorset-street, a reward will be given.

ST. MARK'S PARISH.
We, the undersigned, request a Meeting of the Parishioners in the Vestry-room of St. Mark's Church, on To-morrow (Friday), the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock Noon, to consider in what manner a Fire Escape may be provided and maintained within the Parish.
Dated this 4th December, 1860.
JOHN BYRNE, EBENEZER BEGGS, } Churchwardens.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING, MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY. [illegible] Merchants [illegible] invited.

UNDER THE [illegible]LLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution: Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady Maria Forester, Lady Florence Balfour, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, Hon Mrs Lefroy, Hon Mrs Pakenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare.
THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms, A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On THIS THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1860, And following day, in the LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled [illegible] their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THIS THURSDAY EVG, DEC. 6, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"What Proof of the Alleged Supremacy of the Bishop of Rome?"
President—Rev. William Twibill, A.B.
Is it not true that the Council of Trent declared that the creed of the Protestants—viz., the Nicene—was that in which all who profess the faith of Christ necessarily agree, and that firm and only foundation "against which the gates of hell shall never prevail," and was "read in all the churches" (Sess. iii.)?
If the Church of Christ has been built on St. Peter (Matt. xvi. 18), on whom was St. Peter himself built? (See 1 Peter, ii. 4, &c.), Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is there any other passage in all the Scriptures where a mere man is styled "Rock?" "That Rock was Christ."—1 Cor. x. 4. See also Acts iv. 11 and 12; Isaiah xxviii. 16, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Is not the Roman Catholic interpretation of the text (Matt. xvi. 18) contrary to the declaration of St. Paul—"Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ"?—1 Cor. iii. 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
And if St. Peter were "a foundation" in some sense, are not all the Apostles "foundations" in the same sense?—See Ephes. ii. 20; Apoc. xxi. 14; Gal. ii. 9. "James, Cephas, and John—pillars."—Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Did not a Pope (Gregory I.) declare, that whoever called himself "Universal Bishop" would be "the forerunner of Antichrist"?—See Greg. Epp. Lab. v. 1276.
And yet did not Boniface III. accept this title a few years afterwards (A.D. 606) from the Emperor Phocas?
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles—prove all things—hold fast that which is good.—1 Thess. v. 21, R. C. Bible.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Missionary Prayer Meeting will be held (God willing) on THIS THURSDAY EVG., in the Mission Schoolroom, CORRIG-AVENUE, Kingstown, at half-past Seven o'clock.
At which Revival information will be given by the Rev. H. C. Eade, M.A., Missionary Secretary, respecting the conversions which have been made in the Connemara Mission during the last few weeks.
You are hereby invited to come and hear.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear what has taken place in Clifden within the last few weeks, and you will be surprised at the utter helplessness of your "priests" there, when a young man was struck down and struck dumb, and they visited, but could not help him.
Come and hear from the preacher, who has just come from the place, how that young man was nine days without eating or drinking, and for over three weeks without speaking, and how he regained the power of speech last Tuesday evening.
Come and hear how others were struck with a deep sense of their sins, and found grace and joy through faith in Christ Jesus the Lord by the aid of the Holy Ghost.
Come and hear how the desire for prayer has been awakened throughout the region round about Clifden, and how many have been converted to God, and received pardon through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.
Come and hear how there is no priest but the Lord Jesus, and no sacrifice for sin but His upon the cross, and no other mediator between God and men, and no other name under Heaven given to men whereby we must be saved; and how if you do not put your heart's whole trust in Him you never can be saved.
Come and hear how vain it is for Dr. Cullen to add the blessed Virgin's intercession to that of the Lord Jesus Christ, as if He was not willing and ready to receive all sinners coming to Him for pardon and peace, and life everlasting.
Come and hear how sad it is to find an old man, standing on the brink of the grave, finishing his last pastoral with these words—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the intercession of His Immaculate Mother be with you all." Thus adding the creature to the Creator—the human to the Divine.
Bring your Bibles—trust only in Christ—pray in His name for the Holy Spirit, and you need not fear Dr. Cullen's curse.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS, 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.
HONORARY SECRETARIES: The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY: The Rev. Edward Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY. Founded in 1790.
For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition.
Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Alexander Hall, Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton-villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ-church-place.
☞ Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET.
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms, on the first floor.
☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industry Institution.

Sermons.

TRINITY CHURCH, RATHMINES.
THERE will be (D.V.) a Special Service in this church On FRIDAY EVENING, Commencing at 8 o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. A. M. POLLOCK.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.
A Sermon, in aid of the exhausted funds of this Institution, will be preached in ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY, December, 16, by the Rev. DAVID STUART, A.B., Curate of St. George's.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.
PATRON: The Earl of Roden.
On SUNDAY next, 9th DEC., 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the Chapel of the MAGDALEN ASYLUM, LEESON-STREET, By the Rev. ALEX. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Chaplain, And a Collection made in aid of the above Association. Divine service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the Young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Twenty-four years' experience has proved that the constitution, machinery, and working of this Association have been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power to labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.

Education.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860. UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two Months' preparation.
At a former Examination, Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on One Month's preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country.
Particulars known on application to WM. WOODS, B.A.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONSIEUR [illegible] DU GUE (Head [illegible] T.C.D. French Master to the Kingstown [illegible]school), besides his gentlemen's evening classes, will open imm[illegible] one of which will be entirely f[illegible] [illegible] Ladies' evening classes, Classes very limited. [illegible] conversation. 41, G[illegible] GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Opposite the Royal Circus.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur Le Bastier (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, limited to four pupils; Schools and Families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter on a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of Francis [illegible] Johnston, William Johnston and Jane Johnston (his wife), George Johnston, the Rev. Richard Johnston, Robert Johnston, and Jane Johnston (his wife), and Henry Benjamin Johnston, Owners and Petitioners; And in the matter of the Estate of Sophia Johnston, widow, Owner and Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the House, Lands, and Premises of Barnhill, situate at Dalkey, in the barony of Rathdowne, and county of Dublin, containing 54a. 0r. 11p., statute measure, and held under nine several leases for terms of years and lives, all formerly the Estate of Andrew Johnston, deceased, and lately the Estate of the above-named Owners, and which has lately been Sold in this Court, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or objecting for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 8th day of January, and to appear on the following Monday, 14th January, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further Take Notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 29th day of November, 1860. E. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, solicitor having the carriage of proceedings, [illegible], Palace-street.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY. IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of Joseph M'Donnell, of No. 11, Fownes-street, in the city of Dublin, Wholesale Tea Dealer, a Bankrupt.
THE Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency will sit at the said Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 14th day of December, 1860, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the admission and proof of debts and the final examination of the Bankrupt in this matter.
Whereupon, if no prosecution shall have been directed by the Court, nor any charge of fraud entered on the proceedings, nor any objection to the signing of the Bankrupt's certificate be entered in the Court, such certificate to be forthwith prepared by the Chief Registrar and signed by the Judge.
All creditors are required to send to the office of the Official Assignee the affidavit of debt, or precise particulars of their claims, specifying any securities held by them, two days at least before said sitting, all of which sitting all persons concerned are to take notice.
Dated this 27th day of Nov., 1860. HUGH DOYLE, Deputy-Assistant-Registrar. BENJAMIN BLOOMFIELD, Agent to the Bankruptcy, 33, Kildare-street, Dublin. CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 3, Mount Tallent Terrace, near Rathmines. Terms moderate.—Apply to Mr. O'Connor, 21, Bachelors-walk.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.—TO BE LET, the House No. 9, Leinster-street, in this very fashionable locality, fully and handsomely Furnished, suited for the immediate reception of a family of distinction. It consists of drawingroom, diningroom, 6 best bedrooms, servants' apartments, kitchens, pantries, larder, wine and beer cellars, water closets, with all the modern improvements.—Apply at the House, or to Mr. Talbot Coall, House and Land Agent, Kingstown.

WANTED, on the South Side—Rathmines Road preferred—a HOUSE, with six or seven rooms. If within the next three months, would suit. "E. L.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a neat, small House, nicely situated, Furnished or Unfurnished; or, comfortable Furnished Lodgings for three to five in family. State terms and address to "B. W. S.," Irish Times Office; without which no reply will be attended to.

Lodgings.

A LADY, or a Gentleman and his Wife, of serious habits, would find a cheerful home in a small Protestant family, within a few minutes' walk of the Circular-road.—Apply to "A. B.," care of the Rev. W. Vesey, 17, Upper Sackville-street.

TWO GENTLEMEN want a Sittingroom and Two Bedrooms, well furnished, in the city or in Kingstown; water-closet indispensable. State terms to "B. F.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

GARDINER'S PLACE, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE. Peremptory Sale This Day of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Damask Window Curtains, China, Glass, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on this day, THURSDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1860, at 21, GARDINER'S-PLACE, the entire Household Furniture, comprising parlour and drawingroom chairs, sofa in damask, mahogany loo table, breakfast and dinner do., damask window curtains, window blinds, carpets, rugs, fenders and fire irons, chimney glass, a few engravings, French bedsteads, feather beds and mattresses, bolsters and pillows, plush and other counterpanes, [illegible] painted wardrobes and presses, slab toilet glasses, bedchamber chairs, servants' bedsteads and bedding, dresser and drainer, deal tables, clothes horse, oak chairs, stair carpeting and rods, china, glass, oilcloth, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at half-past 11 o'clock. JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer, GREAT ROOMS, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

BY AUCTION.—THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 6th of December, at 2 o'clock, the lovely residence of Primrose-hill, and attached Lands, at Lucan, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Public Mart, 18, USHER'S-QUAY, Dublin. Terms, conditions, statements of title, &c., &c., at sale.
GANLY, SONS, and PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, and Smithfield Salesmen, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN, and LONGFORD.

KINGSTOWN. 22, CLARINDA-AVENUE. Sale of Modern Household Furniture and Effects.
MR. TALBOT COALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, On FRIDAY, the 7th day of December, 1860, on the premises, No. 22, CLARINDA-AVENUE, All the Household Furniture and Effects Comprising principally
Parlour and drawingroom curtains, 6 drawingroom and 6 parlour chairs, [illegible], dinner, and breakfast tables, Victoria carpets and druggets, [illegible], mahogany sideboard, tea store, fender and fire irons, French bedsteads, stretcher do., prime hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, quilts, toilet tables, and basin stands, toilet glasses, towel rails, commodes, painted bedroom carpets, fenders and fire irons, clock, kitchen ware, kitchen tables, oak chairs, culinary utensils, variety, china, glass, and delf, hall table, and matting, large water barrel and sundry other lots.
Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.
TALBOT COALL, Auctioneer, Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker, Coal Merchant and Job Carriage Proprietor, KINGSTOWN.

MALAHIDE.
Sale of Household Furniture, Patent Mangle; China, Delf, and Glass; Town Chariot, Jaunting Car, Farm Stock and Implements; Hay, Straw, Oats, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, Draught and Carriage Horses, Milch Cows, Yearlings, Pigs, &c., &c.
MESSRS. J. J. BYRNE and CO., have received instructions from the Executors of the late George French, Esq., Q.C. TO SELL BY AUCTION, At SEAMOUNT, MALAHIDE, On TUESDAY, December 11th, 1860, The entire furniture of the house, together with the farming implements, stock, and crops, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements and bills.
J. J. BYRNE AND CO., Auctioneers and Upholsterers, 6, Henry-street.

Money.

£2,000 TO LEND, at Five per Cent., or singly at Six, on Land, first charge or ample margin.—N. A. Hamilton, Esq., Solicitor, 39, Lower Dominick-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 4, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence. A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front. A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto. A Pilentum, forms a close carriage. A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton. Queen-pattern and Park Phaetons. Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons. Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars. Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
☞ Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

SETTER OR POINTER DOG.—Wanted, a Thoroughly-Trained Dog, either Setter or Pointer, from one to three years old. To save trouble, owners of high-priced animals need not apply.—Address "T. L. K.," Irish Times Office.

FOR SALE—A high-bred Black-and-Tan BULL-TERRIER DOG (Billy), 10 months old; also, a high-bred, rough TERRIER PUP, 9 months old.—At Hill Cottage, Blackquiere Bridge, Royal Canal.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £500,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS, To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY [illegible]
THOMAS E. BEAT[illegible], Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. THOMAS G. G[illegible] MEDICAL OFFICERS: [illegible], Esq. M.D., Merrion-square; [illegible]GHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS: Rathgar—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. Kingstown—Mr. Talbot Coall, Sesborough Buildings. Dalkey—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. Drogheda—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. Ross—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Secretary for Ireland, 101, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—[illegible] COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Holmner, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS. MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.
TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Findyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.
In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.
A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.
No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income.........£77,000. Accumulated Funds.........£390,000.
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary.
DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET. AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON.
LOCAL AGENTS:
Armagh, Henry Harris. Athy, Mark Cross. Belfast, H H Hannay. Do, F C Haddock. Ballinasloe, Captain James Bell. Bailieboro', William Mahaffy. Borris, George Chapman. Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft. Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell. Ballina, Peter Robertson. Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son. Castlebar, Neal Davis. Charleville, William Magrath. Clonmel, Richard Graham. Castleblaney, John Cooney. Dundalk, James Parks. Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson. Dunmanway, A N Meade. Ennis, Thomas Greene. Enniscorthy, William Donovan. Edgeworthstown, John Simpson. Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland.
Galway, Robert J Ievers. Kenmare, John M Mayberry. Kinsale, Joseph Hosford. Kilkenny, James George Robertson. Limerick, John Barrington. Londonderry, James W Doherty. Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co. Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald. Moy, Messrs Davidson. Mullingar, George R. Gunning. Monaghan, Thomas E Wright. Mallow, Henry Baggs. Newry, Hutchinson Boyd. Omagh, John M Crossan. Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen. Tandragee, E D Atkinson. Templeport, Robert Roycroft. Virginia, Ralph Barman. Waterford, Samuel Jones.

Cards.

ORNAMENTAL COMBS FOR THE HAIR. Mrs. BIRCH Has just received a further assortment of Fancy Combs, perfectly new in design, and at prices much under those of last Season. Hair Nets, Fans, &c., as usual, in endless variety. 1, MOLESWORTH-STREET, (Corner House.)

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
45, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	Reduced s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE. White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Publications.

THE VEN. JOHN GREGG, D.D. LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN. On Saturday next, will be Published, Price ONE PENNY, the Eighth Number of the REVIVALIST; OR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE RECORD, Containing the Lecture to Young Men, delivered in the Rotundo, by the Venerable John Gregg, D.D., on Wednesday Evening, December, 5th, 1860.
Printed and Published by William Macdona, 25, William-street, and sold by all Booksellers.

Now Ready. THE DUBLIN FAMILY ALMANAC FOR 1861.
This Almanac is intended to supply information chiefly of a local character. It will contain the new postal regulations, car and omnibus fares, Dublin tide table, a copious calendar, together with a calendar of the months, showing what things are in and out of season, and a variety of information of a useful character, indispensable to the economy of the household. Illustrated with 19 WOOD CUTS. Price Three Pence.
To be had of all Booksellers and Venders of periodicals, &c., as also at the publishing office, No. 18, Lower Ormond-quay. N.B.—Free by post for Four Stamps.

Price 4d., by Post 5d. MASTERS AND SERVANTS. 2nd Edition enlarged. THE LAW DEFINED AS BETWEEN MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND. By George Powell. Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (Opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

Music.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—An immense variety, BY THE BEST MAKERS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, On most moderate terms. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO BE SOLD—A first-rate Cottage Pianoforte, in handsome Rosewood case, not long in use; to be sold a bargain.—Apply at 41, Lower Sackville-street.

Miscellaneous.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 39, WESTMORELAND STREET, Opposite the Bank of Ireland, WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER, With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS. JOHN W. CARROLL, HOUSEFURNISHER AND UPHOLSTERER, 37, GRAFTON-STREET, Solicits an inspection of his Large and Varied Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS, Comprising all the Latest Novelties. Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge. Skilful Workmen sent to any part of the Country. Superior Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c. Old Bedding Purified and Re-made.

Dress.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS, In all the Newest Parisian Shapes, in great variety; And, observe, at Manufacturer' Prices, BARNARDO'S Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse, 23, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES. SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO, have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

TAILORING. 1, WICKLOW-STREET, (1 Door from Grafton-street.) JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment. Gentlemen's own Materials made up. STRICT PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

SHIRTS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH, at moderate prices. JOSEPH S. WILSON, Shirtmaker and Military Outfitter, 26, NASSAU-STREET, (Near Grafton-street.)

JOHN PARKER, 35, DAME-STREET, BOOTMAKER TO THE QUEEN, &c., Begs to direct the attention of the nobility and gentry to his present Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, the prices of which will be found as low as is consistent with first-class work, finished in the style for which this Establishment has been famous for so many years. J. P. keeps a large supply of Blacking, Patent and Waterproof Varnish, Breeches Paste, Top Liquid, Brushes, and Top Powders of all colours, Spurs, &c. N.B.—Some boots and shoes, slightly soiled, will be disposed of at a considerable reduction.

FALL in BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d. MURRAY, 33, UPPER SACKVILLE-ST., near the Rotundo.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

WILLIAM HUG, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN, Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited. Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!! THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN: Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New Designs in Brooches, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at extremely low prices.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction. Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS. Indian Gongs, Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Services, Toast Racks, Fish Knives and Forks in Cases, Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-plate Bread and Cake Baskets, Bread Platters and Knives, Bird Cages, Papier-mache Trays, Cutlery, Dish Covers, Marble-top Tables, for Halls and Drawingrooms, Tea Urns, Cruet Frames. The above are all of engaged quality, and moderate in price. JOHN MAGUIRE, MANUFACTURING IRONMONGER, 10, DAWSON-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY. SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. *•* Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS, in great variety, with or without Bedding to suit. JOSEPH SAUNDERS, House Furnishing Ironmonger, 33, DAME-STREET.

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection. Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN. Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE, 55, HENRY-STREET. SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS HAVE REMOVED To the above Premises from Mountrath-street, Pill-lane. Dublin, August, 1860.

LAMPS. CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET. THOMAS WEST Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows viz.:— Moderator, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze; Paraffin, and Belmontine ditto ditto.; Aeromeric Passage and Hall Lamps; Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table use; Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps, Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

FIRST-CLASS SADDLERY. At Prices exceedingly moderate. Best Pig-skin Saddles, in variety, from £3 to £4. Silver Mounted Harness, from £5 10s. to £7. Brass Mounted do., from £4 10s. to £5 10s. Double (Carriage) Harness, Silver Mounted, £16 16s. Snaffle Bridles complete, with Bit, from 4s. to 7s. 6d. Double Reins do., with Bit, Bradoon, and Curb, from 7s. to 12s. Ladies' Side Saddles, improved make, from £4 to £5 5s. Horse Clothing, in suits, from 25s. to 50s. Driving and Riding Whips, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. each. Horse, Water, and Crevice Brushes in large variety, Chamois, Sponges, Horse Rollers, Blankets, Spurs, Knee Caps, Martingales, Circingles, Head Collars, Curry and Mane Combs, &c., equally cheap, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.

STOVES FOR PUBLIC ROOMS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S stock of Stoves for Churches, Public Rooms, Libraries, Halls, Shops, &c., is very extensive, comprising all the latest inventions and improvements. Open and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges, Combining economy in fuel with efficiency in cooking. Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fire Irons, Fenders, &c., in large variety. Prices very moderate. Among the other leading articles of their Stock are the following: Warranted Table Cutlery, London Bronzed Tea Urns, Swing Kettles, and Tea Trays, Electro-Plate, Moderateur Lamps, &c., Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Iron Bedsteads, &c. Bradford's Patent Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machines, for which J. Edmundson and Co. are Sole Agents. A splendid assortment of Gas Fittings, in two, three, and four-light Lustres, Globe Lights, Grecian Dishes, and Hall Lanterns; also some beautiful Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms. J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Noblemen's Mansions, Mills, and Colleges. Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, &c. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY! FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Penny worths of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 65, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin. Agents Wanted.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS. WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months. THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1766, 8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE HOUSE, 19 AND 30, ESSEX-STREET. C. M. WARREN begs to notify to her numerous friends and the Public that she is obliged to resume business at her old Concerns, 19 and 30, Essex-street, and is determined to maintain the character this Establishment has hitherto upheld, of selling the best article at the lowest possible price; and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, to earn a continuance of the patronage she and her late husband have enjoyed for the last 40 years. C. M. W. has now on hand the largest stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services in the city; also a magnificent assortment of Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Chinese Lanterns, Moderateur and other Lamps, which she will dispose of much under the usual price. An immense assortment of every kind of Glass suited to hotels, taverns, &c., &c., at wholesale prices. No connexion with any other house. Dublin, Nov. 29, 1860.

CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS, LUSTRES, LANTERNS, AND GASALIERS. JOHN TELFORD, 50, HENRY-STREET, Begs to announce the arrival of a new assortment of Drawingroom Gasaliers, Moderateur Lamps, and Chinese Lanterns. Also a large assortment of Cut Glass, for Table use, all of the newest patterns. An early inspection is solicited at The Crystal Palace, 50, HENRY-STREET.

PICTURE FRAMES IN ENDLESS VARIETY. THE MANUFACTORY, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET, COLLEGE-GREEN. It is but justice to myself as well as to the Public requiring pictures of any kind Framed, to apprise them of this Establishment; as neither situation nor outward pretensions are favourable for attracting public notice, it is, therefore, the more necessary to make it known through this medium, to those who have not as yet honoured me with a call. The approbation invariably expressed by those who have dealt with me warrants me in asserting that this house is now recognised as the most eligible in the city for good work, low charges, careful framing, punctuality, and despatch; and it shall be my constant endeavour to merit and justify these encomiums. Photographs framed in all styles in a few minutes. EDWARD SMITH, Picture Frame, Carver, and Gilder, Picture-restorer, Print Seller, Manufactory and Stores, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET. Parties furnishing may here get engravings, drawings, &c., &c., ready framed at much lower prices than in houses of more pretension.

VERY EXCELLENT OLD PORT WINES FRESH BOTTLED, 36s. per doz. ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin; 82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; AND S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb; Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London." FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street. RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street. BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street. REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street. BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row. FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street. ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street. S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street. SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row. FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street. DOWNS, Monkstown. MURPHY, Blackrock. CAROLAN, Dundalk. J. WADE, Galway. Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

TO THE PROVISION TRADE. GEORGE W. BOYD AND CO., General Commission Merchants and Agents to Foreign Houses, have now on sale, at their Stores, 19, Eden-quay, some very prime Bacon, Hams, &c.; also Saltpetre, of the very best British make. G. W. B. and Co. continue, as last year, to receive consignments of all classes of Provisions for sale in this market.

FRENCH FLOUR. We beg to announce that we have just received a parcel of very superior French Flour, which is particularly adapted for Pastry. We recommend it with confidence to housekeepers. R. & W. BASKIN, 73, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET.

Medical.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing. It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety. Sold, wholesale only, by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT, TEMPLE-STREET. IMPROVED TURKISH BATH, RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER. Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths. Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 15, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S. *Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.*
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lr. Sackville-street.

Wants.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A Lady, who has been teaching for some years, has time for one Tuition in English, Writing, and Arithmetic, with French and Music; references can be given; the lady would prefer children; terms, One Guinea for Twelve Lessons.—Address "M. E.," Mr. Pigott's, 112, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—An English Lady, a member of the Established Church, is open to a re-engagement as Governess in a family; she instructs Pupils under 14 in English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing. Terms £30.—Address "R. S., Governess," Irish Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CABINET SALESMAN open to an engagement.—Apply to "69," Irish Times Office.

WANT SITUATIONS

NURSE in a Private Family, a Young Woman, who will be disengaged in a fortnight; has had charge of a baby from its birth, and also of grown-up children; is a Protestant; can be well recommended.—Address "Nurse," care of Mr. Tempest, Printer and Stationer, Dundalk.

NURSE (Dry).—A respectable Woman would take charge of two or three grown children, or would take a baby from its birth; understands the care and management of children, and would make herself generally useful; her character will bear the strictest inquiry. The advertiser is of the Established Church.—Please address "P. M.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 60, Grafton-street.

DRY NURSE, who understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is a good plain worker, and has no objection to the country; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "A. M.," 18, Lower Sackville-street, or 88, Great Britain-street.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman understands her business; is a good Plain Worker; makes up fine clothes; can wait on ladies, or attend table if required; no objection to the country.—Commands addressed "C. A. F.," at 88, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. B.," 3, Westland-row, or 11, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family, a Young Girl, a Protestant, who has been a year and a half in a situation, and can be well recommended.—Address "B. M. G.," 140, Lower Baggot-street, or 28, Grafton-street, for a week.

WANTS a Situation, as HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID in a small, respectable family; understands her business in either capacities, and her character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Address "S. M.," 21, Clare-street, or 64, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID in a Gentleman's family; can do up fine things neatly; can be well recommended by her last mistress.—Address "D. M.," 26, Upper Sackville-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, in a respectable family, a steady, active Person, a Protestant, and who perfectly understands her business; can wash and make up fine things; can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has no objection to the country.—Address "E. H.," 23, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

GOOD COOK, in a gentleman's family, either with or without a kitchenmaid, where the washing is given out, a strong, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, baking and dairy; has no objection to the country; has good discharges.—Address "A. B.," 23, Clare-street.

GOOD COOK, just disengaged; understands her business in all its branches; can take charge of a small dairy if required; has no objection to the country, and no incumbrance; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. O.," 3, Merrion-row.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business, soups, jellies, made-dishes, pastries, and preserves, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "X. Y. Z.," 1, North Earl-street, or 34, Grafton-street.

COOK, a steady, respectable Woman, of long experience, and who understands her business well in every respect; marketing, jellies, made up dishes, and the baking of bread; would be found a trustworthy person to any family requiring such, as her discharges will certify, which are long and satisfactory.—Please address "A. R. K.," 14, Lower Baggot-street, for a week.

COOK, a respectable, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; understands the baking of bread, and would take charge of a small dairy if required; has good and satisfactory discharges; can be well recommended by families in town.—Address "E. B. R.," 1, Clare-street, or 44, Grafton-street; will be heard of for a week.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a steady Woman, of good experience, who has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its various branches, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress for strict honesty and trustworthiness; advertiser would have no objection to a small washing.—Any commands to "M. N.," 60, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street, will be punctually attended to.

COOK (Good), or would go as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, where there is another servant kept; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended.—Address "B. M. C.," 80, Upper Sackville-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Woman wants a Situation in the above, and would take a small washing if required; will be found obliging and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town; is a Protestant, and prefers such.—Please address "S. E.," 60, Marlborough-street, or 3, South King-street.

COOK, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, of clean and orderly habits, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; can be highly recommended by ladies she has served, as a trustworthy servant, which her long and satisfactory discharges will show; will be heard of for three days.—Address "M. R.," Upper Sackville-street, or 23, Grafton-street.

COOK, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands soups, pastry, and made-up dishes, also the care of a dairy; no objection to a small washing; has her last mistress' discharges, and can be recommended by her last mistress, who is in town.—Address "M. C.," 140, Stephen's-green West, or 36, Westmoreland-street.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation, as COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to a little washing if required; has no incumbrance whatever; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "A. L.," left at No. 20, North Earl-street, or at No. 19, Merrion-row, will be attended to.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business; has no objection to a respectable house of business; can wash if required; will be found most obliging.—Please address "R.M.," North Earl-street, or Irish Times Office.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business remarkably well—soups, pastry, and made up dishes; also the management of a dairy if required; can wash and make up linen remarkably well; has no objection to town or country.—Any commands left for "E. F.," at 13, Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, active Young Person, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a small washing; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "E. B.," 4, Merrion-row, or Irish Times Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, where another servant is kept, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business; is a very good plain cook, and of cleanly, regular habits; has no incumbrance; satisfactory references can be produced as to character and capability.—Address "M. C.," at 55, Grafton-street, or 96, Henry-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady Young Woman, who understands soups, pastry, and made-up dishes; also, the charge of a small dairy, or would go to England with a family; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country.—Please address "X. Y. Z.," 15, Marrion-row.

WANTED, by a Young Woman, a Situation as COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable family; would take a small washing; has long discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. S.," 10, Lower Sackville-street, or Irish Times Office.

COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Woman, who understands her business in all its branches—soups, made dishes, &c.; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "J. M.," 132, Lower Baggot-street, or 39, Grafton-street, at Mr. Manning's Warehouse. Will be heard of for a week.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, has no incumbrance; just left her situation; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "E. P.," Mr. Young, 77, Great Britain-street, or Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended.—Address "J D.," Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a strong active Young Woman, who is a good laundress, and understands her business well; would have no objection to a house of business; will be found most obliging.—Address "J. C.," 33, Grafton-street, or 38, Henry-street.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to a little washing, or house of business; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. B.," 39, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

JUST disengaged, and wants a Situation, a steady respectable Woman, as PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family, or would take the management of a few Young Men in a house of business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can bear the strictest investigation from the last situation, where she has lived for the last three years.—Any commands for "C. B.," 13, North Earl-street, or 55, Grafton-street, shall be attended to.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, a respectable Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and can be well recommended.—Address "E. S.," 23, Grafton-street, or 3, Clare-street.

A RESPECTABLE Woman wishes to procure a Situation as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; she can be recommended by a Lady (who has known her for the last fifteen years) as being a Good Plain Cook, most regular and cleanly; also trustworthy in every respect.—Address, postpaid, to "T. G.," 92, Lower Leeson-street, or Irish Times Office.

KITCHENMAID, in a nobleman's or Gentleman's family, or would go as THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; has no objection to washing, or a country situation, if such would offer.—Address "M. E.," 37, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

LIGHT PORTER, MESSENGER, or to care an Office, a Pensioner; a steady, well-conducted Man, who knows the town well; can read and write, and would make himself generally useful.—Address "P. M.," Irish Times Office, for three days.

BUTLER, of regular habits, a steady, married Man, who understands his business perfectly well; has long and good testimonials from families of rank, and can be recommended for respectability, &c.; character in town.—Please address "O. O.," Irish Times Office.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a Young Man, of good height and appearance, who perfectly understands his business; can be most highly recommended; references in town; is a Protestant; has no objection to town or country.—Address "J. W.," 49, Grafton-street, or 16, Lower Sackville-street.

GROOM AND GENERAL SERVANT, a steady, sober, and attentive Man; can be well recommended for honesty, quietness, and capability, to drive in double and single harness; has knowledge of inside business; no objection to the country.—Any commands for "B. Q.," 24, College-green, will be carefully attended to.

INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, humble family, a boy about 18 years of age, or would go as LIGHT PORTER or MESSENGER in a respectable house of business; is of strictly moral and industrious habits, and can be highly recommended by his last master in town.—Address "C. M.," 29, Lower Sackville-street, or 26, College-green, for a week.

INDOOR SERVANT.—Wants a Situation, a Person who understands his business perfectly; would drive a car if required; has most satisfactory discharges; his character in town; no objection to town or country.—Address "M. D.," 48, Grafton-street, or 5, Lower Sackville-street.

AS COACHMAN, a steady, active Man, of long experience, and understands his business perfectly; has long and unexceptionable testimonials; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, and capability; has no objection to town or country, or to a weekly situation. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "G. G.," 23, Dawson-street.

AS GROOM, a Young Man, just from the country; has a thorough knowledge of horses; is a careful and steady driver; would be found willing and obliging, and has most satisfactory discharges; has no objection to town or country, and can wait well indoor, if required.—Address "A. D.," 29, Dawson-street, or 51, Lower Sackville-street.

Wanted.

GOOD CAP MILLINER, who can be highly recommended by her last employer; has no objection to the country.—Address "F. M. Milliner," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a first-class Milliner; also a first-class Dressmaker, for the North of Ireland. As the proprietress will be leaving town to-morrow evening, applicants will please apply between 3 and 6 o'clock to-morrow, at 29, Lower Abbey-street.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.
The following are specially recommended:—
JUVENILE BELT DRESSES, designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s.
LITTLE BOYS' CAPES, The most beautiful fashions of the day, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, an immense variety to select from, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.
BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAC JACKETS, in the newest and most durable materials for House and school wear, 8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS— the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the newest fabrics for the season, 20s, 25s, 30s, and 38s.
LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS, for School, Home, or Dress Wear, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS in Super and Extra Fine Durable Black and Coloured Cloths, 26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
The "Much-admired" and "Novel" KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS, 25s, 32s, 38s, and 45s. Made to Order from elaborate Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.
TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS, in every kind of Material, Style, Price, and Size.
B. HYAM, JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS. We have received several cases of the above, from the most eminent makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley Shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

MADAME ALTAZIN 54, DAWSON-STREET, Respectfully solicits an inspection of her elegant assortment of Millinery, which she has received this day from Paris, in BONNETS, CLOAKS, GUIRLANDES, FLOWERS, COIFFURES, CAPS, AND JEWELLERY.

ELEPHANT HOUSE 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Factory—Williams'-Row.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats.
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, AND RICK COVERS,
CAR and KNEE APRONS,
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou' Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Belting, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO., Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail.
ELEPHANT HOUSE, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVELINKS. } Registered.
The above are exact copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer, THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO., 109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN; MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, Begs to direct attention to the select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in the Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
, The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS
"[illegible]ERSON'S UNFAILING REMEDIES" have given relief to thousands, and are now within the reach of all. Sold in Bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d each; or by post, free, for sixteen stamps. Prepared only by WILLIAM LEDGERERSON, L.M., Medical Chemist and Dentist, Drug Hall, 39, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the still adverse current of American news, Funds advanced one-quarter per cent. to-day, chiefly owing to the condition of the Money market, and to the sanguine expectations of some that the rate of discount will be still further reduced on to-morrow; a result, however, which should not be too surely reckoned on, as the directors of the Bank of England will not, at the present time, hastily adopt a fresh alteration. At the close, prices were slightly weaker, but here the market was strong, and although business was not very extensive, support was derived by purchasers for chancery account.

In Local Debentures there were no dealings, but Kingstown Railway Debentures of £4 per cent. show an advance of 5s per cent.

The market for Banking Shares was firm. Bank Stock, Nationals and Royals, were all in steady demand, but Hibernians were on sale at last price.

Steam Shares were in fair demand. Of Atlantics there were buyers at 3¾, sellers at 3⅞. British and Irish show a further rise of 20s per share, and left off steadily at the advance. City of Dublin Shares were for sale at the quotation, but Ship-builders were steady at the decline of 5s per share. Glasgows and Dundalks were inquired for.

There was again considerable excitement in Mining Shares; Connorrees still engrossing principal attention. They opened in demand at 48s, and steadily advanced to 50s 6d, closing strong. General Mines again advanced, and were steady at the quotation of 5⅞. The directors' report appears to have given satisfaction. Mining Company of Ireland were quoted at previous price. Of Wicklow Coppers there were offers to sell.

Railway Shares were not much dealt in. Belfast and Northern Counties were firm, at an advance of one-quarter. There were buyers of Cork and Bandons, and Cork and Passages were inquired for. There were buyers of Belfast Junctions at last price, and Droghedas were steady at a slight advance; both Great Southern and Western, and Midland Great Western, were dull in tone, the former showing a reduction in price. Waterford and Limericks were steady at £22.

Dealings in Preference Shares were confined to Dublin and Wicklows, Dundalk and Enniskillens, and Great Southern and Westerns; and all were steady at the respective quotations.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92¼ ⅜	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	—
Ditto for Account	92⅜	92⅜				—
3 per cent. Reduced			—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅝ [illegible]	91⅝ [illegible]	91⅞	91⅝ [illegible]	91⅞ [illegible]	91⅝ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	92 1⅛	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	—
Ditto for Account	91[illegible]	91[illegible]	—	—	91[illegible]	—

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 5.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅜
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	92 1⅛
Ditto for new account, 8th January	—
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244
National	—
Royal	27
STEAM.	
City of Dublin,	104 xd
Ditto, issue of '60	4½ xd
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	54½
Ditto, redeemable	52⅞
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	18s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	50s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland,	14⅞
General Mining Company (Limited)	—
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Waterford and Limerick	—
Do. Quarters	22
Great Southern and Western	112
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Belfast and Northern Counties	46½ x d
Do Half Shares	x d
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names be furnished on or before the 14th.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—December 5.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ 4
Account,	93⅞ 4
New Threes,	92⅜ ½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞
Account,	93⅞
New Threes,	92 1⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅛
Account,	94⅛
New Threes,	92⅜ ½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	94⅛
Account,	94⅛
New Threes,	92⅜ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅞ 4
Account,	94⅛ ¼
New Threes,	92⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 25s; Eastern Counties, —; Caledonians, 94½; Great Northern, 108½; Great Western, 72¾; Great Western of Canada, 10½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 120½; London and North Western, 100¾; Leeds Northern, 63½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 134½; South Eastern, 85½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 103½; York and North Midland, 92½ 2; London and South Western, 90½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 108 108½; Grand Trunks, 24; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather steady at 93⅞ 4. The Share markets opened very firm, but soon after declined a shade, they are now firm again, and very good in tone. Leeds rather dull at 120½ ⅞. Midlands firm at 120⅞ 5. French, no material change to notice. Canadas very firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds have again been rather buoyant owing to the large purchases of Consols on account of the Court of Chancery, the tendency to improvement on the Paris Bourse, and the diminished prospect of gold shipments to America. No bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day; but, about 13,000 sovs. were withdrawn for shipment to America by the Atlantic from Southampton; further parcels were packed ready for exportation, but were not removed, possibly some small additional sums may be taken from the Liverpool branch to-morrow for the Etna. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate on Paris was a trifle higher; other places were about the same, with the exception of Vienna and Trieste, which show increased mistrust in Austrian finance.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Consuls experienced a further import of ⅛ per cent. which was fully maintained up to the close. The Share Markets were generally firm with a favourable tendency. One of the principal features was a continued active demand for American Railway Securities which have risen. This being the 4th of the month the discount market was active. The supply of money in Lombard-street appears to be diminishing as usually happens at this period of the year, and less willingness is therefore shown to do business below the Bank minimum. At the Bank of England the transactions were numerous. The bills due to-day appear to have been very well met.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 8⅜ ⅝; Caledonians, 96 ½; Chester and Holyhead, 53½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 51½ 2½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 86½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6 1-16 3-16; Great Western, 73½ ¾; London and North Western, 100¾ ⅞; London and South Western, 94½ 5; Leeds Northern, 61 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48 to ½; South Eastern ——; Midland Stock, 134⅞ to ⅝; North British, 63½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104 ½; York and North Midland, 93 3½; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 120 120½. Great Northern, 109½ 10; Great Northern (A) 107½ 8½. Consols advanced to 94⅛, but have declined, and close weak, at 93⅞ 4. Shares all close dull, at the above rates, and weak in tone, with the exception of North Eastern Stock, which is very firm. Canadians a shade firmer.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—The Funds to-day have experienced a fresh rise of 1s 8d per cent., although the American advices indicate that the political and financial crisis continues. The pending monthly settlement in Consols continues to occupy attention. In the Share market firmness prevails. British Railway Stocks are rather better.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, DEC. 5TH, 3-30 P.M.—Bourse being rather heavy the final price of Rentes was 70. 60, or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 5.—Weather wet and rather foggy. Attendance very thin. Supply of foreign wheat large. Wheat trade quiet; prices unaltered. Oats fully as dear, and better sale. Flour trade quiet.

USBORNE'S REPORT, DEC. 5.—English wheat fully as dear as Monday; foreign an improved demand. Floating cargoes sell very firmly; buyers look for slight concession. Barley and beans as before. Oats fully as dear. Maize unaltered in value. Barrel flour 6d cheaper.

CORN AVERAGES FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 1.—Wheat, 68,737 qrs, at 54s 10d; barley, 80,882 qrs, at 39s 3d; oats, 14,696 qrs at 22s 8d; rye, 162 qrs at 35s 11d; beans, 2,298 qrs, at 48s 10d; Peas, 1,881 qrs, at 45s 7d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 5—Sugar quiet, and parcels offered at auction were bought in. Coffee steady; 12 casks 70 barrels and 90 bags plantation sold at 70s to 73s. Tea dull. Rice steady, little doing. Saltpetre quiet, no sales reported. Jute—5,808 bales going at steady rates. Tallow steady, 60s spot; 60s to 60s 3d for January to March; 59s April to June, 57s 6d last three months.

WOOL SALES—DUBLIN, NOV. 5.—There has been a fair average attendance of home buyers at these sales this afternoon, and nearly the whole of the wool has changed hands at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 5.—Rice—No business doing, owing to high rates being asked. Sugar market dull. Saltpetre in good demand, at full prices. Sago flour—Large business doing at 18s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 5.—Market very quiet, without change; sales probably about 5,000 or 6,000; imports 23,102; previously 58,508.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 5.—Beasts, 1,907; sheep, 5,987, calves, 52. Best beef, 6½d to 7d; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4½d to 5½d; best wedders, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7½d; ewes, 5½d to 5¾d; calves, 5d to 8d per lb. Little animation.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, DECEMBER 5.—Imports liberal: they consisted chiefly of 8,874 qrs of wheat, 3,988 sacks 4,079 barrels of flour, and 7,242 qrs of barley. The business of the last week was quite of a retail character, and prices in favour of buyers. This day's market was well attended, and the tone of trade was more healthy. Some kinds of wheat maintained last week's prices. Flour was not so much pressed; western brought 29s 6d retail. Scotch barley the turn cheaper. Foreign unaltered in value. Beans, peas, oats, and oatmeal, were difficult to sell, at a reduction of 3d to 6d.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, DEC. 5.—No. 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers warrants, 51s 9d to 52s; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 5.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 110s; thirds 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s 1,000 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 5.—White wheat, 25s 6d to 33s 6d; red ditto, 23s to 29s; barley 14s to 21s 6d; oats, 10s to 15s 6d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—The demand for all kinds continues in a most inactive state. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place. Common congou, 1s 2½d per lb. The delivery last week was 858,825lbs.

Sugar—We have no alteration to notice in the value of any kind of raw sugar. The demand is chiefly confined to good and useful qualities, at last week's quotations; but all other kinds are much neglected. West India has sold at 36s to 44s; Bengal, 40s to 45s per cwt. Refined goods are in somewhat improved request, at 51s for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces realise previous currencies. The stock of sugar is now about 54,000 tons, against 66,000 tons in the same period in 1859.

Molasses—So little business is doing in this article that prices are almost nominal.

Coffee—On the whole, the market is somewhat firmer, but we have no improvement to notice in prices; a floating cargo of Rio has changed hands at 56s per cwt for a near port. The stock of coffee is 6,700 tons, against 8,700 tons last year, and 7,300 tons in 1858.

Cocoa—All descriptions move off slowly, at about previous currencies.

Rice—The transactions are wholly confined to retail parcels, at about previous rates. White Bengal has changed hands at 12s 6d to 13s per cwt. The stock amounts to 38,000 tons, against 72,000 tons in 1859.

Provisions—Irish butter is very dull, at barely stationary prices. Foreign parcels have, in most instances, given way 4s to 8s per cwt. Bacon is 1s to 2s per cwt cheaper. All other provisions are heavy, at barely late rates.

Cotton—The market is in a healthy state at previous quotations.

Hemp and Flax—All kinds of hemp are a slow inquiry, at about last week's currency. Flax is somewhat firmer in price.

Wool—The public sales of colonial continue to be well attended by buyers. The biddings may be considered steady, at about the opening rates. The quantity of wool taken for export purposes is very moderate.

Saltpetre—About 4,000 bags have changed hands at from 38s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt for common to fine. The stock is 3,900 tons against 4,000 tons last year.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has moved off slowly at 52s 6d cash, mixed numbers. In manufactured parcels very little is doing. Spelter on the spot is inactive at £20 per ton. Foreign tin is firm at 130s 6d to 131s for Straits.

Spirits—There is a fair demand for rum, and prices are well supported. Proof leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; proof East India, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon. Fine Jamaica is worth 5s to 6s. The brandy trade is very inactive for the time of year. In the quotations, however, no change of importance has taken place. Hambro' spirits, 56 per cent., 1s 9d to 1s 10d; English, 60 per cent., 2s 1d to 2s 2d; and English gin, 2s 11d to 3s 2d per gallon.

Oils—Linseed oil moves off slowly at 29s 6d per cwt. Olive is firm, at £60 for Gallipoli; sperm, £100 to £102; and rape, 42s to 44s 6d. Fine palm is held at 47s 6d to 48s per cwt.

Turpentine is quiet, at 38s 6d for American spirits; rough is held at 11s per cwt.

Tallow—Our market is heavy, at barely stationary prices. P Y C on the spot is selling at 60s; for all the month, 59s 6d to 59s 9d per cwt. The stock is 73,688 casks, against 51,186 casks in 1859, and 29,261 in 1858. Rough fat, 3s 1d per 8lbs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 4.—ARRIVED—Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Cumbria, Holyhead, goods; Foyle, London, goods; Elizabeth, Bridgewater, bricks.—14 colliers.

SAILED—Maria Bartlett, Galveston, U.S.; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Havelock Glasgow, goods; Martha, Maryport, porter; Cumbria, Holyhead, goods; Temora, London, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR.—Dec. 6.
Morning, 4h 15m. | Evening, 4h 45m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Spain and Portugal [S] Constantinople	6 p m Dec. 6.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec. 7.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Dec. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Dec. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 10.
India (Bombay) [S] America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 11.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 13.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec. 16
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Dec 24
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c. via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be "Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear the proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Gamester" and "A Roland for an Oliver."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Eustache," "Old Joe and Young Joe," Mr. Frederick Macabe, to conclude with "The Boarding School."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

FINE ARTS INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 1st, amounted to 68,372, making a daily average of 11,372 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)	
First three lines	1s 0d
Every additional line	0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.
The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.
While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.
Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.
Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND:
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. [illegible], Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of Twenty-five years' practical experience, Member, Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Assistant to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rates—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from £5 0s.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c. Every article in the above line at lowest possible prices, consistent with supplying first class goods, at the NEW SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 143, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, Within Two doors of Dycer's Repository. J. CLOSE AND CO.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 14s., Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 64, DAME-STREET.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to further its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the Adcures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a true merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.—EVENING PAPER.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS, CAPES and TALMAS, NAPOLEON FROCKS, DRESS SUITS, LOUNGE SUITS, BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

THE "ZINGARI" SUIT, Just introduced, is, par excellence, a Boy's Dress, containing, in a remarkable degree, Neatness, Ease, and Comfort, and suited alike for the Promenade, the School, or the Play Ground.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
RICHARD ALLEN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

THE traveller passing through the miniature kingdoms and principalities of Germany is worried by countless annoyances. The coins of one petty prince are not negociable in the dominions of another. The passenger submits to a different *regime* almost at every station on his route. There is the change of guards, of carriages, of tickets by the railroads, the shifting of baggage from one waggon to another, and a series of petty annoyances which greatly increase the cost and wofully diminish the pleasure of the excursion.

We have in Ireland something akin to the multifarious systems of German nationalities. The railway from Dublin to Belfast is not altogether any considerable length, yet it is managed by several small boards, and by three different companies There is a shifting of responsibility from one company to another, as the passenger leaves the dominion of one board and enters upon that of another. In practice there is no responsibility at all. Were all these boards amalgamated, one staff of directors and one suite of officers would suffice for the business of the line. A number of officials who now eat up the revenues of the railways might be dispensed with. There would be no shifting of baggage, or change of superintendence, through the entire route. If the expenses were thus lessened, the price of the tickets and of the carriage of parcels could be materially decreased. At present the three lines are most expensively worked, and the public are compelled to pay for three directories, instead of one. Three such small lines, coterminous as they are, would have been united in six months after their formation in England; but the three boards are quite satisfied, for their individual interests, to maintain a system which materially lessens the amount of traffic on the lines, and certainly increases the discomfort of the passengers. The three boards ought to amalgamate, even should they determine to secure the vested interests of individuals. Then the line would be managed by one responsible directory, with less expense to the shareholders, and more satisfaction to the public.

AGAIN the Court of Probate is engaged in the examination of a will prepared by three Roman Catholic priests, and devising about £8,000, for "charitable purposes," to the son of one of the priests who drew it out. Of course we do not mean to comment on the case. Fortunately for all parties there is a Judge in the Court of Probate who fears not to express the indignation which the evidence evokes. We desire to direct the grave attention of Roman Catholics to the facts disclosed by the priests themselves. Any Roman Catholic family, anticipating no diminution of their means in consequence of the death of one member, may find that the introduction of a priest robs them of the best part of their inheritance.

The facts, as they are as yet disclosed in evidence, are these. Martin Kelly was an extensive farmer, in the county Kilkenny. He was possessed of cash to the amount of £1,300, property of £400 a year, and chattels, &c., worth about £8,000. He had one sister, Mary Kelly, the defendant in the case, and among other relatives, two first cousins, Jeremiah and Patrick Kelly, the former of whom was made residuary legatee in the will drawn up by his son, the Rev. Martin Kelly, C.C.

This Martin Kelly, C.C., urged the deceased to make a will "to prevent bloodshed." He asked another priest, Father Connolly, "whether he understood how to make a will?" and he said he did. As there was a great deal of property, it was considered safest to send for "a form of a will." Of this form Father Connolly made a rough draught, inserting the denominations of the different farms and legatees. Two or three copies of this were made, and "spoiled;" one, at least, was "burned." Blanks were left in the will for the numbers of the cattle, &c. When the priests came to execute the will, the Rev. Martin Kelly "approached the bed and roused "him." He then invested the dying man with the Order of the Blessed Virgin, "to which special "benefits are attached." From the evidence of this person it is clear that the art of will-making is studied at Maynooth quite as much as theology:—"When in college he had read that a will, in order "to be valid, should be signed by the testator in the "presence of two witnesses, and by them in the "presence of each other." There is a technicality about this which proves how scientific was his teaching. When the will was executed, this gentleman consulted "an attorney's opinion before the man "was dead, by telegraphing to Dublin." He was well aware that the residuary legatee "took all the "assets not otherwise disposed of;" and in the will his own father was made inheritor of £8,000 for "charitable purposes."

The Reverend Dominick Connolly, who drew the will, is a Dominican friar, residing in the Black-abbey, Kilkenny. He, too, "advised" the dying man to make a will, and "did not care how it was "made, *with one exception*." During the making of the will there was no one present but the testator, the Rev. Mr. Kelly, and Connolly. There is the picture—a dying man, so comatose that he had to be "roused" from his death sleep, between two priests, lying helplessly at their mercy, while they fitted him for Heaven by compelling him to execute a will! This Dominican friar had not known the testator previous to making this will for him. He had never visited him as a clergyman. There was the parish priest resident near the testator's house, but he was not consulted. The Dominican did not ask permission of the parish priest to hear the confession of the moribund, much less to make his will. He told the testator that nothing would be left for religious purposes unless this will was made, and as a reward for compliance he invests the dying man with the scapular of the Order of the Virgin.

The will gives to Jeremiah Kelly, father of the priest, for his own use, the farm of Ballybea, with 30 cows, 20 heifers, and 240 sheep. To the same Jeremiah, in conjunction with Patrick Kelly, is bequeathed the farm of Lenghorney "with the stock "thereon, to be applied by them *to charitable pur-"poses*." Should the will be established, the same Jeremiah, as residuary legatee, will be entitled to the assets of the deceased, amounting to upwards of £8,000.

We cannot now comment on this transaction. But we earnestly direct the thoughts of the Roman Catholic laity to the facts. They have here the story of the priests themselves—a story wrung from them so reluctantly as to call down the strongest reprobation from the judge. They can read for themselves, and apply it to their own case. If Roman Catholics please to devote their money "to "charitable purposes," that is their affair, not ours. If they choose to leave their own kith and kin comparatively destitute, they are freemen as far as the law is concerned, and can do what they will with their own. But let any man apply this melancholy history to himself. Does he wish that he should be roused from his death-sleep, with expiring consciousness to see before him two black figures standing between him and Heaven, and demanding from him, as the passport to Paradise, a will which strips his kindred of their property, and bequeaths the results of a life of industry to the father of his priest? If a Roman Catholic will give away his property from his children, he is free to do so; but let him do it when in health and strength, when his mind is sound; not

—— When the soul
Roams round the walls of her clay tenement,
Shrieking for help—shrieking for help in vain.

For the protection of the Roman Catholic laity themselves, every day proves that a law is imperatively required which would render null and void every will drawn up or attested by clergymen, if made within a fortnight previous to the testator's death.

THE shopkeepers of Dublin are certainly a most patient class. They pay their municipal taxes regularly for nothing, or worse than nothing. For the greater portion of the winter season they have before their windows a broad pavement covered an inch thick with slippery mire; beyond that, a mass of sweepings left to dry or drain—a thing impossible during wet weather—and then the whole breadth of the street is a perfect styx of floating mud. It is an unenviable office to be for ever finding fault, but a public wrong requires notice, and some one must remonstrate in the name of many sufferers. The whole length of Talbot-street has, for the last six months, resembled a street in a city torn up by a bombardment. The old pavement was rooted up, then hillocks of loose stone were thrown upon the surface; the rain lodged then in pools, and a splashing shower of mud covered the passengers. At length the foundation was sufficiently worn down, the concrete was laid, and the famous Welsh stone laid down to a nicety. Scarcely were the chains removed, and the thoroughfare opened for traffic, when the whole street is torn open again for the purpose of laying down gas pipes and metal mains. Several of the shopkeepers resident on this line of road, which connects the heart of Dublin with the Drogheda Railway, have suffered very considerable loss. One gentleman estimates the actual amount literally taken out of his pocket at £180, another at £160. The stoppage of Talbot-street prevented the traffic through Earl-street, and now the latter is to be shovelled up for another six months. Some of the residents in Earl-street have recently extended and beautified their premises, and now see before them the prospect of another six months' loss and discomfort.

We are positively weary of indicating the parties who are censurable. But would not three or four paid commissioners have taken care, by an arrangement with the companies, that gas pipes and water mains should be laid *before* the pavement was completed? Would they not have consulted the interests of the traders by conducting their works in such a manner as that the whole thoroughfare should not be blocked up for six months at one end, and then blocked up for six months more at the other end? But the traders are a most patient class, and submit to the incubus which oppresses them with Spartan endurance.

The *Times* on the American Union:—

It costs a great effort of mind for any Englishman to enter into a question of national disunion. All our own ideas, the whole current of our feelings, and every lesson of our experience run the other way. When compelled to listen to any project for separation, we may recall with a little trouble that there have notably been some home speculations of this character even in this United Empire. There was poor Mr. O'Connell's Repeal of the Union. There was an idea rather current in Lancashire papers, more a figure of speech than as a sober thought, of demanding for the county Palatine a separation from the fortunes of protectionist England and a right to exchange cotton for corn. At odd times and in fitful moods rabid Scotchmen demand heraldic rights, correct shillings, national half-pence, and statutes for Wallace and Bruce. It is obvious that these examples do not prepare us for so tremendous a schism as that threatened between the Northern and Southern States of America. What is more, the project catches us at a time when we are all descanting with much unction and fervour on the immediate necessity of union between all the States and races of the Italian Peninsula. It is even concluded in this part of the world that a Federal Union—the dream of all political writers up to this epoch—is not enough of a union for the purpose, and that nothing but a strong monarchy, of a very military, and therefore absolute character, can keep Italy together, and secure for her a fair trial. But when we turn to the United States the fact we have to deal with is a Federal Union, and the question is, shall that be maintained, or given up for such two or more Unions, or other political combinations, as may arise out of the confusion? We none of us desire, or even imagine, any closer union for all the States, but simply that state of things which has answered so well, both for us and for the Americans themselves, which, in fact, has produced that very population, wealth, self-confidence, high public spirit, and enterprise that have now taken the ill turn of a political quarrel.

But when, with difficulty, and against the grain, we endeavour to understand the present crisis in the Union, the thing that strikes us is that nothing whatever has occurred thus far, except that the Southern States have not carried the Presidential Election. There is no reason why Mr. Lincoln, were he of ever such strong opinions and ever so strong a party, should not follow the example of all his predecessors, and set about winning the favour of all sides by a quiet and Conservative Administration. We look in vain through all the letters and leading articles before us for a hint at any one dangerous or offensive step that he would take if he could, or could take if he would. There is simply a great disappointment and an exasperating sense of defeat. In South Carolina, and Alabama, and Georgia, an appeal is to be made to the last powers vested in the State Constitution, with a view to disunion, on no ground whatever, that can be discovered, except that they do not like Mr. Lincoln. He has committed himself to declarations against slavery, and it is assumed that he will do all he can to prevent the extension of slavery to new States, and to maintain the existing freedom of slaves found in Free States, but even this assumption, whatever its political value, waits for proof. To all our political notions there is no more reason for the violences reported from the Southern States than there would be for the electors of Southwark refusing to pay assessed taxes, because Lord Palmerston had declared against the ballot. The writers and orators from South Carolina and her confederates threaten vengeance and destruction. They threaten to seize the property of Northerns, their bales or their portmanteaus, in retaliation for the emancipation or the escape of fugitive slaves in the Free States. They have taken down all the Federal Flags, except where they happen to be protected by Federal guns. They have voted immense sums for arms, though it appears that there is no lack of arms, though there is of money. They demand a Southern Confederation that shall do what it pleases with its own, and which would certainly go to war with the Northern States on their first refusal to deliver up a runaway. It is scarcely possible to conceive without reading the papers themselves the greatness of the indignation or the smallness of the ground. There is no reason why Mr. Lincoln should not prove as harmless a mouse as ever nibbled his way into good quarters; but the fiery spirits of the South are frantic with rage and fevered with apprehension. The mere whiff of the ball has knocked them down, and they are screaming with rage and terror without a hurt or a scratch.

This has to be accounted for. Were the language of these men at all reasonable, or even decent, we should be disposed to explain it thus:—They live on a volcano. We know not how many millions of strong men are living among them, round their houses, and under their very roofs, not in misery or in more degradation than is almost inseparable from labour, but with more work than they like, and obliged to do it. These slaves are ignorant and excitable. They hear, and the language of their masters is likely enough to foster the delusion, that a great slave emancipist has been elected President, and now, if ever, is the time to attempt self-deliverance. On the other hand, their masters are by position despots, and accustomed to strong measures in word and in deed. If it be the fact that the Southern States are threatened with a servile war—the most horrible thing that can happen to any nation—then the Southern States are justified in taking any steps they may think necessary against a real danger. But, strange to say, not a word is said about any such real danger. The slaves, we are told, are not excited, they are not conspiring, they are not armed, they are not in a condition to free themselves, nor do they seem to have any feelings on the subject beyond those which are natural to all men compelled to work hard for their bread. There is no prospect of a rising. If there were, the whole Union would join to put it down, and, we venture to say, that in a fortnight the last Negro found in arms would have been hung upon the nearest tree. On the distant horizon, indeed, there loom certain difficulties, arising from the increase of the slave population in the old Slave States, and the consequent necessity of more room for them; but these difficulties are very remote, they are not aggravated or brought nearer by the election of Mr. Lincoln, they may be met by a suitable policy, they will not be removed or mitigated or deferred by disunion, and they afford no excuse for any attempt in that direction.

But, unfortunately, it is no answer to a question to say that it is only one of feeling, and will fail to the ground when angry passions have subsided. The feelings which now divide the United States into antagonists far more bitter than those of diverse languages and races are themselves facts which cannot be reasoned away, and they have an irresistable bearing on the practice of slavery; they must tend to tighten the grasp of the slaveowner, on the one hand; and, on the other, to provoke the fanaticism and the ingenuity of the abolitionist. The Southern States see in this election a pledge of further and still more unscrupulous efforts for the rescue and emancipation of the Negro. The very language of the Southern States breathes personal apprehension and defiance. It is vain to dispute the danger, but at least it may be met with reason. As the Southern States certainly would not mend matters by a separation and as the Northern States can do nothing, and have done nothing, to mitigate the evils for which they profess so much abhorrence, all that can be done is to take a moderate and rational view of the subject. To both the Northern and Southern States we beg to suggest what has happened in this country. A few years ago a all England went crying mad over a story which certainly was a masterpiece of writing. The first impression was that which the writer intended—an unbounded horror of Slavery and indignation against the master. Never was eloquence better listened to; never had an argument fairer play, for at least 1,000,000 British men and women read or listened to the book in the silence of their homes, and the fair advocate carried the sympathies spellbound to the last line of the last page. What is now the result? We are a fair and reasoning people. We have looked into the condition of the Negro, as described by the novelist. We have "realised" the "institution." We have apprehended the greatness of the fact, and ask ourselves, "What can be done?" We have compared the evil with evils of our own, and reflected with what difficulty we got over—if we do get over—our own social mischiefs and scandals. There is no use in violent language, we say to ourselves; What is to be done? That is the question. We have, too, been made aware, and have had it brought home to our conscience, that we consume largely slave grown cotton, and sugar, and coffee, and that the very paper on which a million copies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* were spread over this country was made from slave produce.

Returning thus to our senses, to our reason, and to our conscience, we have come to take a much quieter view of the "domestic institution." We feel for the slaves, but we feel also for the masters, and we have satisfied ourselves that it does no good to the former to abuse the latter. We are aware, too, that Slavery was a British bequest to the States. All these considerations apply quite as much, and more nearly by several degrees, to the Northern States. May not this quarrel give way to a calm, in which the real difficulties of the question will be met and quietly answered? It is too true that the commerce of the United States is almost, if not quite, as much committed to Slavery as its agriculture. For what would New York be without slavery? But, what, alas! would Liverpool and Manchester? What this metropolis? Cannot all the partners in this business put their heads together, shake hands over the quarrel, and think what can be done to mitigate what it is so difficult to abolish? Perhaps we speak to the deaf, but anything is better than dividing State against State, house against house, and servant against master in the most risingnation in the world.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday.

The Empress of the French has made the round of her rapid tour, and was obliged, in nearly every place, to abandon her *incognito*. She was at Windsor yesterday on a visit to the Queen, from which, I dare say, she will start for home. The *profanum vulgus* conducted themselves on the whole with laudable propriety. At Manchester, however, their loyalty broke out in loud hoorays," and at Macclesfield, a cheer for the "Hemperor" was given with great enthusiasm. The Empress took all the public greetings in good part, and generally absolved the sinners with a bow and a smile.

The meeting on Saturday to celebrate the anniversary of the Polish Revolution has not been characterised by anything worth mentioning. Disaffection, however, does not seem to be dead. On the occasion of the late Imperial visit, a circular was sent round to some Polish nobles who were invited by the Emperor, warning them not to go. The substance was to this effect:—"Know all ye who welcome the Imperial illuminations, that a fiery bath awaits the unworthy sons of Poland who do not refrain from joining in the *fetes* of their tyrant.—(Signed) THE FUTURE."

Victor Hugo is publishing an unique translation of "Shakspere." He divides his great original into several volumes, according to subject, heading each with an appropriate title. The latest is called "Les Amants Tragiques," and contains Antony and Cleopatra, and Romeo and Juliet. The first volume was, if I recollect aright, "Les Jaloux," and contained Othello, Cymbeline, Winter's Tale, &c.; and I think one of the preceding was called "Les Tyrans," with Macbeth, Richard III., and some others.

A charge of plagiary has been brought against Mr. Smiles, the author of the widely-circulated "Self-help," and, indeed, it must be confessed, with some grounds. Not only do the ideas and sentiments of the passage in question tally with those of the original author, but also the very words and phrases are used. Who the original author is I have no idea. He has written to the *Athenæum* this week, but as he merely signs himself the "Author of the Essays," I am as much in the dark as ever. 1821 is given as the date of the essays, but as no clue is given as to whether they were published in a book, periodical, or newspaper, one cannot, of course, satisfy doubt by reference.

The *Saturday Review*, on "Moore's Life and Poems," contains some choice specimens of nineteenth century criticism—rather a plagiary on Fadladeen it must, however be, confessed. Speaking of the engravings in the new abridged edition of the poet's life, the writer remarks that one of the qualifications of the volume before him consists in the "portraits of the really distinguished persons into whose society Mr. Thomas Moore was received on a footing which he never had either the sense to understand or the self-respect to resent." After this display of comprehension the writer proceeds to say:—

Moore's autobiographical journal is, if carefully studied, one of the most characteristic books in the language. The utter insensibility to the ludicrous which, as far as he was himself concerned, accompanied the lively little bard in his intercourse with all the great people of the day—the solemn, pompous garrulity with which he turns all common things into incense and praise fittingly offered to his talents and usefulness—the natural way in which, according to his own estimation, he fits into the first grooves of influence, political, literary, and social—are all brought out so simply in his private memoranda as proofs of his own wit and success, that one ceases to laugh because the unconscious frog was so thoroughly in earnest in his swelling.

Then, a little satire is indulged in regarding the author's credulity on the alleged Persian popularity of "Lalla Rookh." Notwithstanding the sneer of the reviewer, there is very good authority to prove that Moore's exquisite romance is read and appreciated by persons of education in Persia and the countries south of the Caspian Sea. After giving vent to what he deems, no doubt, a piece of superlative ridicule, the writer is good enough to relent:—

However, Thomas Moore is, in his way, too meritorious to be simply laughed at. The neatness and finish of many of his pasquinades it would be difficult to excel. All that we wonder at is, not the disproportion which exists between his powers and his popularity, but that his real excellences, as in the "Fudge Family," are so little appreciated in comparison with the station usually assigned to "Lalla Rookh."

After condemning the "artistic error" of surrounding "the women of the Harem, with the sentiment and conventional love-making of European society," the critic allows that—

"Lalla Rookh" is a vast advance upon Collins' "Oriental Eclogues;" and the pretty, graceful, fantastic, meaningless grotesques of fruit and flowers, and gems and jewels, and glancing stars and pearly sparkles of Moore were never better set and better arranged than in this work. Nobody can be angry with a butterfly and a perfume.

Talking of the general popularity of "Lalla Rookh," the writer commits himself to the following absurdity:—

"Everybody likes it conditionally; and the conditions are an extremely pretty cover of that tint which, according to the shop windows, many ladies affect in their silk stockings."

I have quoted this criticism merely to show to what an idol London book-readers bow their heads. No mention is made throughout of the splendour of diction, the unsurpassed beauty of imagery, the purity of moral, and the delicacy and refinement of taste exhibited in "Lalla Rookh." To condemn it because it is not profoundly philosophical, or abstrusely sublime, is simply absurd. Moore never intended to write a magnificent epic in stately metre, but to pourtray the beauties of Oriental life in an Eastern romance. This he has accomplished to perfection, and modulated our English language to fit the luxury of Persian life to a degree never previously accomplished by a British poet.

The case of the Cambridge proctors, and their right to imprison vagrant females has, been called on. The jury not having come to a perfect decision, the Lord Chief Justice directed a verdict for the plaintiff, Miss Emma Kemp. All throughout the Cambridge authorities were in a great fix. Unless they would prove that the young women apprehended were of immoral character, they saw defeat and loss staring them in the face. Of course none of the students would come forward to bear testimony to the immorality of the plaintiffs (if they were immoral), and thus they had no evidence on their side, and were forced to lean on their ancient privilege, which, they declared, gave them the right to arrest, not only females of acknowledged immorality, but also vagrant women of suspicious character. This was their only defence, and of course it failed. The proctors have, at all events, learned from the suit that their privilege must be carefully exercised, though the meaningless verdict leaves the poor plaintiff still unredressed.

The new coinage has at last been issued, and a little discussion has taken place thereon as to the word "Britt."—(contraction for Britanniarum)—some affirming that this mode of marking the plural is erroneous, and ungrammatical. Whether it be wrong in this special word I will not say, but true it is that the plural of nouns, in abbreviations, is frequently formed by doubling the last letter. Thus coss. is sometimes written for consules, and codd. for codices. In the former, however, it may be said that the two "ss" are warranted by the two "ss" in consules. This objection, at least, cannot be applied to the latter, which is as clear an instance of the double letter as could be required. A report had got abroad that the issue has been recalled on account of this error, but the report is untrue.

As next Christmas day will fall on a Tuesday, there is considerable expectation in the city that employers will grant Monday as a holiday, taking for precedent the Christmas of '57, which fell on a Friday, when the shops were, generally, closed on Saturday.

A Volunteer in uniform has been, for the first time, in the dock. Irritated by the abusive language of a "lady," he struck—not the "lady," Jove forbid—but her cabman, who was standing by, and, to his heated indignation, tacitly aiding and abetting his calumniator. A compensation to the injured was advised, and thus the case ended, I was rather astonished, I confess, at the ignorance of Mr. Selfe with regard to the popular opinion against Volunteers. In his examination he asked if the words "Who shot the cat" were used? This is an insult to every rifleman.

The fight for the representation of Southwark is becoming more animated. From interchange of expressions of mutual respect and esteem Messrs. Layard and Fawcett have degenerated into petty recriminations. A writer in the *Times* accuses Mr. Fawcett of being blind. The *Morning Advertiser* accuses Mr. Layard of being a Frenchman. To this Mr. Layard gave a quasi-denial, repeating the ancient saying that "what is born in a stable is not necessarily a horse." Mr. Fawcett has most ably defended himself from the charge of incapacity, brought against him on the score of his defect. In one of his recent speeches, Mr. Layard informed his audience that he had been to Mr. Bevington's factory, where he addressed the men, after which they were told off into three divisions, when there appeared—for Mr. Scovell, 20; for Mr. Fawcett, 52; and Mr. Layard, 152—adding, amidst enthusiastic cheers, "Who will now be at the top of the poll?" In answer to this, Mr. Fawcett triumphantly announced that he had been to Christy's manufactory, where, after an address, the men told off into three divisions, when there appeared—for Mr. Scovell, none; for Mr. Layard, none; and for Mr. Fawcett, 185—concluding with the query of Mr. Layard, "Who will now be at the top of the poll?"

Mr. Scovell has a strong, compact body of voters on his side, but they are mostly persons attached to and dependent on himself. He is notoriously deficient as an orator, which he seeks to cover by saying that deeds, not talk, ought to be looked to in a representative. He commenced an address the other evening by saying, "He would not detain them long with words, when he was interrupted by a cry of 'That's always the way with you,'" &c.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 4.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel Tyrwhitt, arrived yesterday afternoon on a visit to her Majesty.

The Duke of Newcastle remained on a visit after attending the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. The following visitors likewise arrived at the Castle:—The Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount Palmerston, and Colonel Seymour, C.B. (Scots Fusilier Guards). In addition to whom the Royal dinner party included Prince Alfred, Princess Alice Prince Louis of Hesse, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Earl Granville, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. and Lady Phipps, Miss Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Baron von Westerweller, and Major Cowell, R.E.

The Countess of Shelburne has come to Lansdowne House from Bowood. The Marquis of Lansdowne will arrive in town at the latter end of the week.

Viscount Palmerston has returned to town from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The marriage of Lord Delamere with Miss Seymour, daughter of Sir Hamilton and the Hon. Lady Seymour, is fixed to take place on the 27th inst.

Lord and Lady Huntingfield have left the St. George's Hotel.

Lord and Lady Egerton (of Tatton) are receiving a succession of visitors at their seat in Cheshire.

Lord De Lisle and Dudley has left the St. George's Hotel.

Lady Molesworth has returned to London, from Paris. Her ladyship will leave town in a few days on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Cork, at Marston House.

Lord Dunkellin, M.P., is expected to arrive during the week, at Portumna Castle, from Carlton-house terrace, London.

Colonel French, M.P., has arrived at the Sackville-street Club, Dublin, from Lough Errib, County Roscommon.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Killala, accompanied by Mrs. Collins and suite, has left the Deanery, Killala, for Kingstown.

The Church.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has appointed the Rev. Pryce Peacock, Rector of St. Michael's and Archdeacon of Limerick, in room of the late Venerable Archdeacon Maunsell, deceased.

Thanks.

The Rev. Loftus T Shire, for the following, on behalf of the Rathmines Township Dorcas, or Aid Embroidery Society:—Mrs Gumley, and Messrs M'Birney, Collis, and Co, £1 each; Mrs J E Hunt, 10s; Mrs Harte, Mrs Studdert, Mrs Leech, Mrs J W Gray, William J Bradley, Esq, Mrs Bradley, Miss Bradley, Mrs Offley, Mrs Dargan, Mrs Major Judge, and Mrs Lambert, 5s each; Mrs Williams, 4s; the Misses Cooper, Mrs Fleming, Mrs Baker, Mrs Croasdaile, Mrs Read (Up-terrace), Mrs. Shire, Mrs James, and Miss Wilson, 2s 6d each.

The Rev. Loftus T Shire, for the following, in aid of the fund being raised for the deserving poor of the Rathmines district, by means of a Christmas Tree and Bazaar, to be held on the 20th inst.:—J W Elvery, Esq, £2; David M'Birney, Esq, £1; Mrs Maclean, £1; Mrs J W Gray, 10s; Mrs and Miss Palliser, 10s; John M'Mahon, Esq (per Mrs Croasdaile), 10s; Mrs Williamson, £1; Mrs Collins, 5s; and James Booker, Esq, 2s 6d; (per Rev E A Carroll).

By Rev Dr Urwick, for British Syrian Relief Fund—Alderman Atkinson, £5; F H, £1.

From Mr B L Guinness to Mrs John Kennedy, Templemore, for £8 3s 6d for the British Syrian Relief Fund, collected from the following:—John Lloyd, Esq, Lloydstown, £1; Captain Butler, Park, £1; Mrs J. Kennedy, £1; Mrs Madden, 5s; Mrs Chartre, 5s; C Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; John Kennedy, Esq, 5s; Rev W Marriott, 2s 6d; a Friend 5s—£8 3s 6d; and to the Rev C Wolseley for £1, for the same object.

Ladies' Syrian Relief Fund—Mrs Duncan, Gardiner's-place, acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions for the above object:—Mr George Brooke, £1; Mrs Macdonnell, £1; Mrs Hall Sterling, 10s; L Dobbyn, Esq, 10s; Mrs M'Dowell, 5s; Mrs Hunter, 4s; Mr, 2s 6d; Miss Andrews, 2s 6d; Miss Hanna, 2s 6d.

Committee of the Dublin Providence Home—To Mrs Crosthwaite, £1; a Friend (per post), 10s, post mark Clonmel; Sir J K James, Bart, 10s; Miss H L Martin, per Rev George De Butts, 5s; Miss Lowry, 5s.

University Intelligence.

UNDERGRADUATE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, TRINITY COLLEGE.

The first general meeting of this society for the present session, will be held at No. 4, College, on this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, (College time), the President to take the chair. A paper will be read on "Electro-Biology," by Mr. T. Little, (sch.) The laws will also be submitted to the society for revision. The public will be admitted. A meeting of the Council will be held at 7½ p.m.

The following is a correct list of the medals recently awarded by the College Historical Society. For Oratory—First gold medal—Mr. J. W. Ryan; second gold medal—Mr. F. C. Wills. First silver medal—Mr. Fitzgibbon. For History—First silver medal—Mr. W. Orpen. Second silver medal—Mr. G. Kirkpatrick.

The Army.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 5th Dec, 1860.

Captain Kingscoat, A.D.C. to the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, having been granted leave of absence from the 2nd instant to the 31st January, 1861, his horses will be left available for the public service.—(By command),

J. S. BROWNRIGGE, Deputy Adjutant-General.

A board of officers will assemble at the Royal Barracks at 11 o'clock a.m. to-morrow (Friday), for the purpose of examining Captain J.C. Baird, Dublin County Militia, as to his eligibility for the appointment of Adjutant to the 3rd Chesire Rifle Volunteers.

A draft, consisting of four officers and sixty rank and file of the depot of the 21st Fusiliers attached to the 13th depot battalion at Parsonstown, proceeded on Saturday morning by train from Parsonstown to Cork, from whence they will sail to join the service companies of the regiment at Barbadoes. The following are the officers who accompany the draft—viz., Major Collingwood, Ensigns Conor, Lingard, and Warner.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty on Tuesday.

Commander—Colin C. A. Kane to the Cornwallis (additional), for service in the Coast Guard. Lieutenants—Frederick Hardy to the Jason; Charles Parry to the Hind. Master—William C. Buck (additional) to the Cumberland for the Challenger; John Malley (additional) to the Cumberland. Assistant Surgeon—Dr. J. R Halmon to the Chatham Yard. Second Class Assistant Engineer—Charles H. Sanders, to the Harrier. Acting Third Class Assistant Engineers—Richard S. Kiernan, William Williams, and George Thompson, to the Cumberland; Henry Watcher to the Indus.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

SIEGE OF GAETA.

NAPLES, DEC. 4.—The garrison of Gaeta has replied to the fire opened from the batteries of General Cialdini. Poerio has been elected Vice-President of the Council, after having refused the post of Minister without portfolio.

REVOCATION OF GENERAL PENELI'S PROCLAMATION.

NAPLES, WEDNESDAY.—The General Lieutenancy Council revoked the measures directed by General Peneli, in his proclamation of a state of siege in the Abruzzi, immediately upon receiving information of the same.

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Pays* contains the following from Syria, dated the 24th ult:—The state of things is considerably ameliorated, owing to the good understanding between the French and Turkish authorities.

The same paper says General Benedek has made an inspection of the fortresses of the Venetian Littoral. He has also assembled the officers at Venice, and addressed them in a speech, telling them to prepare for the eventualities of energetic defence.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.

This afternoon a deputation respecting the persecution of Protestants in Spain waited upon Lord John Russell, at the Foreign Office. Five religious societies were represented, including the Scottish Reformation Society. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe introduced the deputation. A memorial was read, showing the persecutions to which persons in Spain, who have renounced Romanism and embraced the Protestant faith, are at present exposed. The law of Spain was this, that the punishment for apostacy, or worshipping contrary to the principles of the Church of Rome, should be eight years' imprisonment, with hard labour. It was stated that many of the prisoners had been liberated, but attention was drawn to the case of two who were suffering imprisonment for the crime of being Protestants. Lord John Russell while professing his ardent attachment to religious liberty, said he must reserve to himself to act in the way that seemed most discreet. The feeling which had been aroused in England might, perhaps, have more weight than any direct action between the Government of England and the Government of Spain, and religious societies were labouring usefully in promoting more enlightened and tolerant views. The deputation thanked his lordship and withdrew.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF HESSE-CASSEL.

CASSEL, WEDNESDAY.—The Committee of the Second Chamber, appointed to discuss the questions of the Constitution of the country, has unanimously made the following proposals to the Chambers:—

1st. That the Legislative Assembly does not consider itself the legitimate representative of the country, and cannot, therefore, transact any public business.

2nd. That representations should be made to the Elector, frankly exposing the ideas and wishes of the country, and that the Elector should be requested to re-establish, at an early period, the Constitutional rights of Electoral Hesse, which, until 1850, had been recognised as valid. Should any changes be found necessary the Elector should agree upon the same, conjointly with a representative assembly to be convoked on the basis of the Electoral law of 1849.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Globe* states that Sir Baldwin Walker has accepted the command at the Cape of Good Hope station, rendered vacant by the removal of Rear Admiral Keppel, to the Brazils station. Sir Baldwin will probably hoist his flag on board the Euryalus.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT AT LOWESTOFT.

LOWESTOFT, DEC. 5.—The Queen steamer, of Dundee, from Seville to Hamburg, in putting in here for coals, struck the pier and is making water, and will probably have to be discharged.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The reports of the North Atlantic Telegraph Expedition sent out last summer by the Government and promoters of the project for carrying a line of telegraph from Europe to America, *via* Faroe, Iceland, and Greenland, are very favourable. The ocean line selected was ascertained to be in every respect calculated for the reception of a telegraph cable, and it was found that the coast of Greenland offered situations which precluded the remotest possibility of a cable being incoberad by

ice or icebergs, which has hitherto been considered the great obstacle to the Greenland route.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turin, Wednesday.—The Count of Syracuse died yesterday at Pisa, from a sudden stroke of apoplexy.

The Marquis Pepoli has arrived at Turin.

It is said that the Government of Victor Emmanuel has deliberated on the question of the guarantee of the interests of the Roman railways, the concession for which was granted to Messrs. Mires.

CROYDON RACES.

Croydon Stakes—Johnny, 1st; Heads and Tails, 2nd; Chester, 3rd. Seven ran.

Innkeepers' Stakes—St Mark, 1st; Red Rover, 2nd; Cockatoo, 3rd.

Railway Stakes—Harlequin, 1st; Surprise, 2d.

Test Examination for Attorneys' Apprentices.—The Legal Education Committee of the Honourable Society of Benchers of the King's Inns have nominated the Rev. George B. Wheeler, A.M., as examiner in classical and English literature for the admission of solicitors' apprentices.

Liberality of the Lord Lieutenant.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant personally distributed, on Tuesday last, to upwards of 300 poor families belonging to the neighbourhood of the Viceregal Lodge, his usual Christmas bounty of articles of clothing, blankets, rugs, &c., which were very gratefully received from his Excellency's own hand by the several needy recipients, to each of whom was made some kind observation. The poor people from Castleknock district were brought under his Excellency's notice by the Rev. Dr. Sadlier, rector of the parish; those of Blanchardstown, by the Rev. Mr. Dungan, P P; the poor of Chapelizod, by the Rev. Mr. Wilcocks, and those from Blackhorse-lane, by Mr. Wilkie. After the distribution these gentlemen had the honour of taking luncheon with his Excellency.

Messrs. Alex. Thom and Sons, the eminent Government printers, have just completed an addition to their extensive buildings in Abbey-street. Architect, Mr. E. P. Gribbon; builder, Mr. Andrew Halston.

A new wing is being erected to the Royal School, Dungannon, adjoining the Armagh road, which will nearly double the accommodation of that edifice. Mr. M'Curdy, architect; Mr. Wm. Geatens, of Dungannon, the contractor.

Extensive alterations, &c., have been commenced at the mansion of Harristown, county Kildare, for John La Touche, Esq., Mr. M'Curdy, architect; Mr. Beardwood, builder.—*Dublin Builder* for December.

Fatal Accident.—Longford, Dec. 5.—A fine young woman, named Mary Pender, whilst in the act of lifting water from the river in this town last night, at the slip in Great Water-street, fell in, and the night being extremely dark, and the current rapid, she was immediately carried out of reach and drowned. Her brother and several other young men have been up all night with a boat and drags, searching for the body, but did not succeed in finding it till this morning at six o'clock, when she was found in a place called M'Cormack's Hole, half a mile from where she had fallen in. Thus a promising and fine young woman has been sacrificed to the pinching economy of the Town Commissioners. Their attention was called to the danger of this slip by one of their body some three years since, who earnestly implored them to put some stone steps and an iron balustrade to it before any accident might happen, and at the same time stated they would be morally responsible for any loss of life that might occur through their neglect; and now we have this fine young woman lost, which has caused a feeling of universal sorrow to pervade all classes of our townspeople.—*From a Correspondent.*

King's County—Parsonstown, Dec. 4.—On yesterday morning as a fine young man, aged 24, the son of a farmer, named Laurence Keeravan, resident on the estate of Mayor Green, Delgany, county Wicklow, was employed in draining from a field upon his father's farm, at Derrybeg, in this county, a load of straw for the purpose of thatching his dwellinghouse, the horse became unmanageable, from a fright occasioned by the upsetting of the load, and rushing forward, in close proximity to a wall, he crushed the unfortunate young man between it and the cart-sides that injuries were inflicted on him to such an extent that two hours afterwards he died, while Dr. Hesse, of Kinnitty, the medical dispensary officer of the district, was in personal attendance upon him. A short time after the accident Constable Elms, of the Grouse Lodge, Constabulary-station, was on the spot. Upon his communication the coroner was promptly in attendance, and a jury being empannelled, and the evidence of the persons who were present at the lamentable occurrence, and that of Dr. Heisse, having been received, a verdict of "Death from accidental causes" was returned.

Steamboat Meeting in Fermanagh.—On Tuesday an influential meeting was held at the Town-hall, Enniskillen, on the subject of the steam navigation of Lough Erne, from Belturbet to Enniskillen and Belleek. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were—The Earl of Erne, chairman of the Dundalk and Derry Railways; Captain Archdall, M.P.; R. Hall, Esq., D.L.; J. G. V. Porter, Esq., D.L.; Nicholas Archdall, Esq.; George Woods, Esq.; Roderick Gray, Esq., County Surveyor; Rev. S. G. Porter, D. Wilkin, Esq. chairman, with many of the Town Commissioners, and others of standing in the county and town. Several resolutions were passed for forming a company to place steamers of a light draught of water, of the American river models, on the lake, to connect Belleek with the tramway about to be made to Ballyshannon and Bundoran; thus, between the two companies, the watering-place of Bundoran and seaport, of Ballyshannon will have daily communication with Enniskillen and Belturbet, and the railways. Thanks were voted to Mr. Wilkin, the chairman, and Mr. Kernahan. We will give a more enlarged report from the *Fermanagh Reporter*.

The North Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions.—It will be remembered that her Majesty's ship Bulldog, under the command of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, left England for the purpose of examining the depths of the sea between the various stations on the proposed route. The depths from his careful examination have proved altogether more favourable for the laying of a cable than those on which the former American cable was successfully submerged, the water being 400 fathoms less in its deepest parts. The Bulldog left the north of Scotland on the 1st of July for the Faroe Islands, taking soundings about midway, where according to the charts the depth was 680 fathoms, but finding soundings readily in 254 fathoms with a favourable bottom, a depth in which the laying of almost any kind of cable would be a matter of certainty. The Bulldog, after visiting several places among the wild and beautiful islands of the Faroe group, sounded across to Ingolshofdi, in Iceland. In this section of the route no difficulties were experienced, the average depth being under three hundred fathoms, and the bottom being mostly of a favourable character. Sir Leopold M'Clintock subsequently visited and examined Faxe Bay, on the north-west coast of Iceland, which, notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, is as free from ice and icebergs as the shores of the Isle of Wight. From Iceland to Greenland, across what is technically called the Greenland Sea, the soundings were, as had been expected, found by the Bulldog to be deeper than on the Iceland and Faroe section of the route, but still the greatest depth, was far less (nearly nine hundred fathoms) than the deepest portions of the direct route. It is a remarkable fact, as showing the erroneous impressions which have prevailed even among scientific men respecting this region, that no ice was found away from the shore where the charts of Manby and Scoresby represent the sea as impenetrably covered with it. The examination of Hamilton Inlet made by Sir Leopold was necessarily a hurried and imperfect one, but very little ice was seen on the Labrador coast. On the return voyage a second series of soundings were carried from Hamilton Inlet to South Greenland, where the Bulldow anchored, in Julianshaab, on the 29th of September. The return soundings of Sir F. L. M'Clintock were of a peculiarly interesting character in a scientific point of view, inasmuch as they set at rest the long-disputed question of the existence of animal life at great depths in the ocean. Several starfish were brought up from the depth of 1,260 fathoms, which had become entangled with the lower portions of the line, which had lain upon the bottom.—*London Times.*

Correspondence.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, December 5, 1860.

Dear Sir,—Having read the observations in your valuable paper from time to time, and as so many suggestions have been made by several persons for the furtherance of an object so devoutly to be wished for as the preservation of life from this most horrible of deaths, and as I have no doubt the inventive genius of the Irish is as good as it has been in days gone by, I would respectfully suggest to the several gentlemen, who have taken up this subject the prudence of advertising for plans for fire-escapes before incurring such vast expense as that of £60 each for those on the same principle as the escape purchased by the Corporation.

I, myself, can furnish a very simple plan of escape, the whole expense of the construction of which would not be £6, and so portable that three men could carry it with the utmost ease, and also work it; or the whole apparatus could be taken to a fire on one of the ordinary hackney cars, going at full speed; and I have no doubt many others can also furnish other plans. Trusting you will excuse my troubling you—I am, dear sir, your obedient, Samuel Kirwan.

DOMESTIC FIRE-ESCAPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As simple means most generally prove efficacious in a time of difficulty, when danger from fire threatens above, below, and on every side, may I offer a suggestion, which, although not so complicated as some of the methods recommended in your valuable journal, may, nevertheless, effectively save life, and the smallness of cost will enable almost every person to provide the necessary material?

A stout East Indian (brown Indian) bale-rope, a rope most easily handled, of sufficient length, with a bowline knot at one end, to hang nicely coiled, ready for use, in one or more bedrooms of a house, and, also nicely coiled, a thinner line, to act as a guy rope. Both ropes can be procured for a few shillings.

Instructions—Pass the bowline knot over the head and shoulders and below the arms of the individual to be saved, the knot to the face; make fast the guy rope, with a double hitch, to the bale rope immediately above the bowline knot, pull a bed-stocks to the window, and having taken a round turn (or two if necessary) of the bale rope round the leg of the bed-stocks underneath the valance rail, throw the coil of guy rope into the street, assist or lift the person over the window sill, and lower away. People in the street can, with the guy rope, prevent the person descending from rubbing against the wall or other obstruction, or coming in contact with fire issuing from the basement storey, and if, in extreme hurry, the guy rope had to be dispensed with, it will not detract from the effect intended.

When aground slip the knot over the head and shoulders of the saved, to let the rope be hauled up to repeat the operation if necessary.

When all have been lowered down the operator can attach the bale rope's end with a double hitch, which will not give way, and is a knot quickly and easily made, round the leg of the bed-stocks where the round turn was passed in the first instance, and then let himself down hand under hand along the bale rope.

A woman possessing the stamina of those saved in Kildare-street could, with a little practice, execute the foregoing details; all required is collected ideas, a stout heart, and a steady hand.

If 3 or 4 inches of the window sill were rounded off and smoothed in the centre of the stone, it would permit the rope to run freely in and over the groove without much chafing; any seafaring man can explain with effect the technicalities in these instructions. Trusting they may be of some use—I remain, &c., Old Junk.

THE NATIONAL ADDRESS v. THE NATIONAL PETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Would it not be well at once to put a quietus on those fraughty declaimers in support of the so-called "National Petition," and their miserable supporters, who defiled the Round Room of the Rotundo on Tuesday evening? As the London *Times* and other influential English journals appear to form their judgment of Irish affairs from the seditious matter constantly appearing in the Ultramontane papers of this city, entirely ignoring their loyal contemporaries it would be as well "to kill two birds with one stone."

The plan I would suggest for such a desirable purpose would be to get up a Loyal Address to the Throne, to be signed by all parties having a stake in the country—Protestant, Catholic, and Dissenter, Liberal and Conservative. From their overwhelming preponderance, the Queen, the Government, the public, and the world at large, would at once see that these "National Petitionists" are, after all, a wretched, miserable minority, and would be, in fact, the best answer to Lord Palmerston in favour of the Volunteer movement extending to this country.

Apologising for intruding on your valuable space—I am, sir, A Loyal Irish Volunteer.

NEW GAME LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I beg to offer a few remarks in reply to a letter signed, "Sandford Palmer, Tipperary," which appeared in your impression some days ago.

That the late Act of Parliament, allowing hares to be coursed without a certificate, has caused much alarm to the sporting community, must now be admitted, when it has reached the magistracy, in the person of Mr. Palmer, who, no doubt, considering that, as the legislators of his country are not competent to devise laws for the preservation of hares, he should come forward to meet the exigency of the case by, exhuming the old qualification act for immediate operation.

Now, sir, not to mention the penalty for trespass (£10) which ought to be fully adequate to the preservation of game, let us see what would be the consequence of this exhumation. In the first place, it would remove from the sporting world a considerable number of honourable members; secondly, it would lighten the revenue; thirdly, it might leave some more hares for merciless breech loaders; and, lastly, it would fail to further the object in view, viz., the preservation of hares. Nay, it would not be going too far in saying that many gentlemen, styling themselves lords of manors, &c., would feel the baneful influence of the disturbed repose of this said qualification Act.

But, sir, instead of providing remedies for imaginary defects, let us first be sure of their existence. The question, then, naturally arises, where are the defects in this late Act of Parliament—this bugbear to qualified sportsmen? I answer nowhere; but, in the imagination of such men as Mr. Palmer, who do not take the trouble to see the drift, the object of one of the best acts of Parliament ever framed for the preservation of game, for it gives to the farmer, (that hitherto uninterested party) the privilege of coursing hares without a certificate—consequently enlists him in the service of their preservation, and makes him the inveterate enemy of bracing, snaring, netting, and other abominable means of destruction to which, in addition to unlimited shooting, may be attributed the scarcity of four-footed game.—Apologising for trespassing so much on your space, I am, Mr. Editor, your obliged, Ponto.

THE NEW COPPER (OR BRONZE) COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In the letter of your London Correspondent, contained in yesterday's paper, there is a paragraph respecting the new copper (or bronze) coinage, implying that the words "Regina Britanniarum" are incorrectly inscribed by the abbreviation "Reg. Britt." the two *t*'s being objected to as inaccurate.

I think your correspondent's opinion is erroneous, and that the inscription is correctly abbreviated, as reference to latin authority will show. "Reg Brit" would mean "Regina Britannia;" but when the plural number is meant to be designated, as in the case of our coinage, the *t* should be doubled, and the abbreviation should stand "Reg. Britt.," or, "Regina Britanniarum," which is the expression intended. The abbreviation, therefore, on the old George III shilling, and on our new coinage is, I submit, quite correct.—Your obedient servant, Æris Inops.

4, December 1860.

DANGEROUS RUINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

29, Great Charles-street, 4th Dec., 1860.

Sir,—Would you kindly permit me, through the medium of your extensively-circulated and much-valued journal, to direct public attention to the extremely dangerous and threatening aspect which the remains of the Kildare-street Club-house now presents. Walking this afternoon in the neighbourhood of the recent scene of conflagration, my attention was arrested by a tremendous crash. Upon making inquiry relative to the cause of same, I was informed, "that the interior walls of the Club-house had fallen down," which intelligence I ascertained on inspection to be perfectly correct. Now, this circumstance renders it quite obvious to my mind that the front of the ruin must likewise speedily fall down, in consequence of its being deprived of the suppoet of these walls, and an architect who witnessed the occurrence coincides with me in this opinion. Therefore, allow me to suggest that chains be at once thrown across the street, and also that the Police authorities receive instructions to caution persons against passing under this menacing ruin, until measures are taken either for its removal, or for placing supporters of wood against it in order to prevent the possibility of any further accident occurring.

Hoping you will deem my note worthy of a place in your columns—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, Richard M'G. Cashel.

DUBLIN POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As the columns of your widely-circulating journal are ever open to expose abuses existing in our city, I beg to mention a case at which I happened to be present in the Head-office this day.

A very respectable man was summoned there by a policeman named Lynch, for not having the street swept opposite his door by a certain hour in the morning. When Lynch had made his charge, the accused stood up to prove to the presiding magistrate (Mr. M'Dermott, I believe) that the nuisance was caused by the police allowing certain cabmen to make a stand for their cabs opposite his door, feeding their horses there, and scattering the hay, not only on the pavement, but also on the flagway, creating the nuisance for which he was now summoned and fined; but, instead of the magistrate listening to his defence, he would not allow him to speak a word against Lynch's testimony, but got into a passion, and called him some contemptuous name, and said he would fine him 5s.

The gentleman said, very naturally, that Mr. M'Dermott was the first man that ever called him out of his name, and doubted whether he could find another in Dublin that would join him in that opinion. No wonder, sir, that the public have their heads broken and their clothes torn by the police, when they are upheld and protected in their "Lynch law" by Mr. M'Dermott's *et hoc genus omne*.—I enclose my card, and am, sir, your obedient servant, A Looker-on.

December 5th, 1860.

DUBLIN AND ITS POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

4th December, 1860.

Dear Sir,—When first, five years ago, I walked through Dublin, observing its arrangements and its people, my mind was much impressed with the scarcity of crime, and the apparent want of occupation for an over-numerous body of police, as compared with the amount of offences rife in Manchester and Liverpool, where the police force of each town numbers about one-third less than that of Dublin, which counts near 1,200 men, whilst the population of each of the former towns exceeds Dublin by some 150,000 souls.

Daily observation since my first notice has strongly confirmed my original opinion, that it is the want of something to do, it is the absence of legitimate causes, that causes the police of Dublin to snatch at the most trifling deviations of the public, and thus originates such intemperate, unnecessary, and illegal acts as is frequently (and recently) shown by many cases. I am convinced that Dublin could well spare some two or three hundred of these men, without the least fear of its peace, its morality, or its safety being endangered by their removal; whilst the money thus saved would be well used in helping to better cleanse and repair the city.

I should be glad to see this subject taken up by abler hands than mine, for a reform is certainly needed.—Yours, respectfully, B.

OMNIBUSSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

4th Dec., 1860.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As I perceive omnibusses are about to ply on the Harold's Cross road, in justice to the inhabitants of the fashionable localities of Belgrave-terrace, square, and road, I think there should be busses also put on Mountpleasant-avenue, which leads up to those places. Within the last few years there have been fine houses built at the top of the avenue, for which the inhabitants pay as high a rent as those who live on the Rathmines-road, where the busses ply so regularly. If every alternate Rathmines buss would take the Mountpleasant route, it would be a great advantage to the inhabitants of that rapidly-rising locality. By inserting this in your valuable journal, you will greatly oblige—Yours, truly, Philanthropy.

WRECK OF THE SHIP LYDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir—Having seen a report of the wreck of the Lydia, from a correspondent, in your paper of Friday, the 30th inst., I take the liberty of stating more accurately the facts as they really occurred.

The vessel anchored outside the Roosk Bank on Saturday night, and remained there, straining heaily, during the whole of Sunday, when, it is stated by your correspondent, some boats reached her, and that their assistance was refused. This I entirely deny, as, from the time we knew the dangerous position we were in until the vessel struck, we most anxiously looked for some assistance from shore, which it is needless to say, never appeared. It is also stated that the vessel was waterlogged; this was not the fact, as no vessel ever worked more beautifully. We struck at 3 p.m. on Monday, and from that time until daybreak next morning no lifeboat ever made its appearance, though I understand it was sent for the day previous. Had it not been for the rocket apparatus which your correspondent makes such cursory mention of, aided by the great exertions of the coastguard and the country-people (which I hope will be recognised in a proper quarter), we should all have inevitably perished, as the sea at every moment became heavier. Your correspondent also shows how little he was acquainted with the facts as they occurred by stating that 18 lives were saved, whereas 19 was the number.

With apologies for taking up so much of your valuable space—I am, sir, yours, obediently, Frederick D. Blythman, (Passenger per Lydia.

Kilmuckridge, December 3, 1860.

VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND.

The provisional directors of this company (which is to be constituted under the Limited Liability Act) met yesterday for the purpose of finally approving of the articles of association. These articles were submitted to the meeting, and were for the most part approved of. Letters were read from a number of influential gentlemen (including several eminent veterinary surgeons), offering co-operation in carrying out the objects of the company. The usual routine business having been transacted, the further consideration of the articles of association was postponed till the next meeting for final approbation. The registry of the company as a corporation was in consequence postponed until next week.

The Overland Bombay and Mauritius mail will be delivered to-morrow.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

A very numerously attended meeting of this society was held last evening in the Round Room of the Rotundo, for the purpose of hearing the first public lecture given before it, and which was delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg, D.D. Among those upon the platform we observed the following gentlemen:—Revds. E. S. Abbott, James Hewitt, Venerable Archdeacon West, H. Dickinson, T. Jordan, Rice, Campbell, Le Fanu, Quinton, Fitzgerald, Russell, Tomlinson, M'Mahon, Leper, Fuller, Archdall, Mills, Standford, D.D., Stone, Coghlan, G. Barton, Richard Barton, Walsh, Rev. Dr. Carson; Sir George Preston, Benjamin Lee Guinness, John Brien, Hugh Brown, R. G. Collis, Wm. Foster, Francis Low, Thomas C. Scott, Curry, Castles, Switzer, &c., Esqrs.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock by Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the 30th hymn, after which a portion of the Gospel of St. Luke was read, and prayer offered up.

The chairman having addressed a few preliminary observations, introduced the lecturer to the audience. The Venerable Archdeacon Gregg then came forward and was received with a hearty and long-continued burst of applause. He said that he had selected as his subject for the evening the advantages and disadvantages of youth. But although he had used the word youth in his notice, he wished it to be understood that he intended to address himself particularly to young men. He would first allude to the disadvantages which attended youth, though he was well aware that it was not very pleasant for young people to be reminded that there were any disadvantages connected with their period of existence. In the life of man there were two extremes. There was the beginning of his life, or, as it was called, childhood and boyhood, and there was the close of life, or what was called old age; but there was not much to be expected from either of these extremes. In the one case, there was too little strength of mind or body for the individual to do anything; and in the other, he was worn out, and incapacitated for doing anything. But the young man occupied the most favourable position in the state of progress. Indeed it was not well to be very near either the beginning or the end of life. No one had an objection to children, but, at the same time, no one could feel it complimentary to have the term childish or puerile attached to him. Men were educated in three schools—in the family or home, then at school in the common sense of the word, and next in the large and great school or university of the world. When one attained the condition of a young man, he might be said to be taking the first step into the world, and he was doing that at the most critical period of his existence. He and the other old men around him, did not forget the feelings and sensations of youth—nor the internal fires and volcanoes which raged and burned in the youthful breast; neither could they forget all the efforts which were made to draw young men into society. Pleasure was the great attraction for them. In youth pleasure puts on her most winning smiles, and speaks to the young man with her softest, sweetest and most honeyed accents. She dressed herself in her finest and most graceful garments, and presented to his imagination the loveliest and most interesting pictures. She made the largest and richest promises too, but those who had passed from boyhood to manhood, and from manhood to old age, knew how very treacherous and deceitful was she, and that she never realised one-tenth part of her promises. Many a young man was caught by her snares and her meshes. One great disadvantage which young men laboured under was, a want of knowledge of the world. While children or boys it was impossible that they could know it. They were then all for play or pleasure. They were full of confidence and not at all suspicious; but he should warn them that there were many people in the world who looked honestly but who were great rogues, who had good faces but very bad hearts. Young men had little caution, and had yet to learn that life was full of difficulties and dangers, and that it was the business of men to battle with and overcome them. Young men, too, had little knowledge derived from observation or personal experience; they were, in fact, altogether intent upon pleasure; they were creatures of passion, full of warm desires and strong propensities. They were, in a word, urged onward by a power from within and attracted by a power from without. But although he said this, it was not his intention, nor was it that of the friends of this Association, to do away with the peculiarities of youth, but merely to direct and manage them for good. Another difficulty which young men experienced was in the choice of companions, and this choice was generally made in accordance with pleasure also. They were caught by the ear, by pleasing colours and pleasing shapes; by the liveliness of manner, with wit and playfulness. It was such qualities as these which attracted their attention, and which determined them in the selection of associates; and if any companion was more cunning or more designing than the individual who selected him, there was little doubt that he could draw him aside for his own selfish purposes. Still it should be admitted that the advantages of youth were much greater and far-overbalanced its disadvantages. The young man was in his full vigor, in his full dignity and had entered upon his career of usefulness, whether the individual was a tradesman, a merchant or a clergyman he stood with showers of blessings upon his head, for he then possessed a youthful vigor unworn and unwasted by the business and the cares of the world. Their senses were then keen and they enjoyed a novelty and freshness. Everything was new to them, all nature was new and fresh to them, all history, all poetry was new and fresh to them. They felt and were conscious to themselves that they possessed great powers and among the greatest of them was strength of mind and body. In addition they had also time and pliancy or susceptibility. Children had not that pliancy he alluded to, for the impressions made upon their minds were only temporary while old men were totally incapable of them, for they were stiff and had as it were no backbone. But young men could be managed, and made to take a certain position. Their characters could be moulded and they could be made to exercise a certain influence on society. As regarded the senses however, man has little to boast of, for there were many animals which surpassed him in strength, in swiftness, in taste, in hearing and seeing, but in his glorious attributes of mind he excelled them all, and was raised by it to the dignity of an angel, for what more could an angel do than a virtuous man. The Venerable Archdeacon then referred to the necessity of cultivating the understanding in youth, while there was time and opportunity, and reminded his hearers that although few people were endowed with genius all could improve the mental qualities with which they were blessed by God, and in so doing could make themselves good, and honoured, and useful members of society. At the conclusion of his discourse the venerable gentleman was loudly applauded. It may be observed that this was one of his happiest and most effective effusions, having alternately instructed his hearers by the soundness and excellence of his views, and delighted them by the sallies of his wit and humour. The lecture will be published in a few days.

The Rev. Mr. Dickinson then read out a list of the future lectures, the next of which is to be delivered by the Hon. James Whiteside.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the lecturer by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, after which prayer was offered up, and the assembly separated.

ART UNION OF IRELAND.

The Managing Committee met on Tuesday last, the 4th inst., at the office, No. 113, Grafton-street.

There were present—

John Barton, Esq., in the chair.

Wm. Jenkins, Esq., LL.D., Q.C.; John E. Pigot, Esq.; John Lentaigne, Esq., J.P.; John C. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P.; David M'Birney, Esq., J.P.; Catterson Smith, Esq., P.R.H.A.; the Lord Chancellor, V.P.; the Hon. Judge Berwick, and George F. Mulvany, Esq., R.H.A., Secretary.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed,

A letter was read from Mr. Alexander Macdonald, Geelong, regretting that pressure of his own occupation would make it impossible for him to devote the time and attention necessary to the successful working and establishment of the association in his community; but saying that he would take an early opportunity of appointing a respectable person as his successor, subject to the approval of the committee, and would give what assistance he could, and use all the influence he possessed, in furtherance of the objects of the Art Union of Ireland.

The Chairman observed that the committee must feel very much indebted to Mr. Macdonald for his kindness, and trusted he would continue his interest in the society.

A letter was also read from Mr. John Hogan, Portland, Victoria, who had held two shares last year, requesting reports to be forwarded, and offering his best aid to advance the association.

Other letters were read, and the Secretary stated that subscriptions had come steadily in since the last meeting of the committee: that as yet he had no returns from the gentlemen acting for the society in the country, but he had no doubt that those who had shown their zeal in behalf of the association hitherto would, from this period forth, renew their exertions. He stated that he took every opportunity of impressing upon the agents, the real and important objects of the association, to be the promotion of art in Ireland, and he felt convinced that as the results of the past working became widely known, the benefit conferred on artists, and the impetus given to rising artists of talent, who were busily engaged in preparing for the coming exhibition, the real value of the society, in a national point of view, would be appreciated, and increased support be obtained.

Several Members expressed their views as to the operations of the society, and all concurred in the desirability of impressing on the public the fact, that while the principle of art unions was adopted, so far as the distribution of prizes, the true object of the association was to evoke and sustain a school of art in Ireland, and that on these grounds it claimed the support of all who took an interest in the promotion and welfare of the fine arts in Ireland.

The following are the names of the subscribers received since the last meeting of the committee:—Major-General Sir Thomas A. Larcom, K.C.B. (5 shares), Mr. James Charles, Mr. Serjeant Sullivan (2 shares), Miss Duff, Ven. Archdeacon of Glendalagh, Wm. Crowe, Esq.; L.H. Bland, Esq., Q.C.; Mr. M. Kenny, Mrs. T. A. Jones, Sir James Dombrain, Miss M A Bourne, Mrs. Carmichael, Alderman Kinahan, J.P.; John T Hamerton, Esq.; Madame H Farrell, Leslie S Montgomery, Esq.; W. Stiles, Esq., M.D.; John Samuels, Esq.; J J Davies, Esq.; Wm M'Kay, Esq., LL.D.; Bache Wright, Esq.; Mr. Frederick Byrne, Cathcart Lees, Esq., M.D.; Samuel Gordon, Esq., M.D.; Henry Pattison, Esq; Miss Parke, John K Forrest, Esq., M.D.; William Jenkins, Esq., Q.C.; Sir Richard Griffith, Bart. (2 shares), Thos. S Perry, Esq., LL.D.; J Bally Greene, Esq.; Richard Martin, Esq.; Wm Ryan, Esq.; F W Brady, Esq., Q.C.; Piers F White, Esq.; R Frederick Shaw, Esq.; Edward Ryan, Esq., M.D.; John J Kirby, Esq.; John E Pigot, Esq.; Mr. Joseph Evans, Frederick Lewis, Esq.; Edward Hudson, Esq., M.D.; George Hoyte, Esq., J.P.; Gilbert Sanders, Esq.; J L V Napere, Esq., D.L. (5 shares); Chas. F Smith, Esq; Mrs. B Scott, Thos. S Rooke, Esq.; John Brock, Esq.; R St. George Johnston, Esq.; John Mellon, Esq., M.D.; Octavius O'Brien, Esq., the Lord Mayor-elect, Henry Scovell, Esq. (2 shares); Richard Geoghegan, Esq.; Alex. J Ferrier, Esq.; Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., Q.C.; Mr. Wm. Harrison, Henry Roe, Esq.; Charles E. Bagot, Esq.; Charles Benson, Esq., M.D.; Alex. Thom, Esq. (3 shares); Joseph Scott, Esq.; the Lord Chancellor (6 shares); B. C. Watkins, Esq.; John Barton, Esq. (2 shares); Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L., and Mrs. Thomas Hutton; and per Mr. T. Cranfield—John Wm. Browne, Esq., J.P., Mountbellew-bridge.

The committee then adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st of January next.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

H. J. M'Farlane, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other members present were—Messrs B Norwood, J P; H Ingram, Thomas Dooley, J M Hyndman, Thomas Cosgrave, G Austin, Thomas Dixon, J P; J M'Cann, L Carton, J Martin, Thomas Arkins, P D Hardy, W Graham, J Norwood, V C; E Magan; Sir J V Bradstreet, Bart, J P; Captain Darley, and Dr D F Brady. Capt Robinson, P L I, was also in attendance.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 1,667; admitted during the week, 63; discharged, 46; died, 10; remaining last Saturday, 1,674.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

A letter was read from the Governor of Richmond Lunatic Asylum, stating he had been directed to write to the board and to the governors of the House of Industry to aid the purchase of a fire-escape.

On the motion of Mr. Arkins, seconded by Mr. Ingram, it was resolved to take the letter into consideration next board day.

THE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Arkins moved, pursuant to his notice of motion, that a paid female nurse be appointed for the male hospital.

Mr. M'Cann, T.C., seconded the resolution, which was opposed by Messrs. Hyndman, J. Norwood, Austin, and Hardy. After considerable discussion it was put and lost by a majority of 13 to 5.

THE RATE FOR 1861.

The board then proceeded to consider and discuss the estimates for striking the rate for 1861 for the North City district. Four estimates were submitted, that of the clerk for £12,345 17s 8d; that of the Finance Committee for £16,660; one by Mr. Dooley for £14,000; and one by Mr. B Norwood for £11,000.

A lengthened discussion ensued.

A division was taken on Mr. Dooley's estimate, when there voted for it—Messrs. Martin, Austin, Graham, Ingram, Hardy, Dooley, R. Norwood, and J. Norwood—8. Against it—Messrs. Arkins, M'Cann, Dr. Brady, Hogan, Cosgrave, Cartan, Sir J Bradstreet, and the Chairman—8. Messrs. Hyndman and Hardy declined to vote. The resolution was declared lost.

Mr. Arkins moved the adoption of the clerk's estimate, and stated that the object of the gentlemen who wanted to press an insufficient rate on them now was to make a supplemental rate in three or four months' time which would have the effect of wholesale disfranchisement of the citizens.

The motion was lost by 10 to 7.

Mr. Martin moved, and Mr. Hardy seconded, that an estimate of £14,500 be given to the Collector-general as the sum required.

This was carried by 9 to 7.

The board then adjourned.

NORTH-EAST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S WINTER SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Belfast, Wednesday.—The first winter show of this society was held to-day. The weather was most favourable. The show was held in St. George's Market, Belfast. The attendance was good. The fat cattle were not numerous, but sheep and swine were plenty and good. The chief attraction, however, was the show of poultry. So large has been the number of entries for this section that, although the judges commenced their adjudication early yesterday, they had not finished their labours at a late hour last night. A collection so varied and excellent has never been witnessed before in Ireland—not even at the shows of the Royal Agricultural or Dublin Societies; and it may safely be asserted that it fully equals, if it does not surpass, many of the great poultry shows occasionally held in England. To give merely the total number of entries would convey but a very faint idea of the great value of the section to all who delight in seeing or possessing really good poultry, and with the exception of a very few lots sent forward from a distance of sixty to eighty miles, the district comprised within the society's operations can fairly claim the credit of the show. In some of the classes there are sixteen to eighteen competitors, and in none has the prize been obtained without a struggle. It would be, of course, impossible to point out all the lots which deserve attention, and yet there are some which we cannot omit to mention. Taking them in the order in which they occur in the catalogue, the Dorkings occupy the first place. Charles P. Leslie, Esq., M.P., Glasslough, has obtained the first prize, both for best cock and hen, and best cockerel with two pullets, and any one who examines these splendid birds must confess that the judges were not mistaken in their decision. Passing on to the Spanish fowl, the visiter will not fail to notice with admiration two pairs of whitefaced Spanish exhibited by C. E. M'Clintock, Esq., Millmount, Randalstown, which obtained respectively the first and second prizes; and the cockerel and two pullets belonging to George Martin, Esq., Glenview, which have been adjudged the best of their class. The game fowl are not many, but we question whether a finer lot could anywhere be found than that of R. Carlisle, Esq. The cock is a particularly fine bird. We notice next in order the three lots of white-crested black fowl exhibited by Miss E. de C. Drevar, Rose-hill, Blackrock, near Dublin, which obtained the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prizes in their class. A more beautiful collection we have never seen, and, indeed, in the whole exhibition, there is scarcely anything to be compared to them. Mr. Martin carried off all the prizes for silver-spangled and golden-spangled Hamburgs. The prizes for turkeys and geese have not yet been awarded, so that it is more judicious to defer any particular reference to them for the present, beyond saying that they were, taken altogether, very creditable to the exhibitors. The ducks are included under the two denominations of Aylesbury and Rouen. The largest and handsomest Aylesbury duck and drake were exhibited by William Charley, Esq., Seymour Hill, but they did not obtain a prize, in consequence, we understand, of the judges' opinion that they were not of pure breed. Those who visited the great pigeon show, lately held in the Wellington Hall, Belfast, were not disappointed in the section of the winter show devoted to birds of that description. There are pouters, nuns, fantails, tumblers, jacobins, carriers, and barbs in abundance, most of the lots of great beauty of shape and feather. The carriers and pouters are worthy of particular notice. A pair of white jacobins, belonging to Samuel Black, Esq., elicited the marked commendation of the judges, and were awarded the first prize. Mr. Black has carried off all the first prizes in pigeons, with a single exception.

The exhibition of butter, cheese, flax, and flaxseed, and farm produce is very large, and, considering the weather we have lately had, of surprising excellence. The show-yard was open at nine o'clock this morning, when the charge of admission was one shilling. The band of the Royal Antrim Rifles was in attendance.

The names of the gentlemen who acted as judges are—

Fat stock—Messrs Thomas Gracey, Portaferry; Thomas Gaffikin, and David Brennan.

Poultry—Messrs Arthur King, J P, Seaforde; John Coates, and David Dunlop.

Pigeons—Messrs William Johnston, Thomas H Pim, and Thomas M'Quiston.

Butter and cheese—Messrs John Mulligan, Thomas Kirkwood, and George Martin.

Flax and flaxseed—Messrs John Bell, jun, John Moat, and Hans Stevenson.

Farm produce—Messrs George Macklin, Robert M'Blain, Newry; A J H Moody, Coleraine; Alex Kinmonth, Poyntzpass; William Bell, and David Hastings.

The following gentlemen acted as stewards of the yard:—

Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Classes—Messrs Robert Carlisle and John Ireland. Poultry—Messrs Henry Harrison, J P, and Joseph Perry. Farm and Dairy Produce—Robert Quinn Alexander, J P; Rev J Bradshaw, J P; William Parsons, J P; Captain Harrison, Francis Fforde, James Wilson, John Hamill. Entrance Gate and General Management—The Mayor of Belfast, H H M'Neile, J P; John Blackiston Houston, J P; John Hancock, J P; W T B Lyons, J P; William Charley, J P; John Borthwick, J P; J Richardson, William Langtry, George Martin, Alexander Dickson, Adam Brown, Samuel Smyth, A J Macrory, Robert Morrow.

The following programme of music was performed at the show this day:—Quick March (Rifleman Form), Balfe; Overture (Guy Mannering), Bishop; Waltz (Beloved Star), Laurent; Selection (Guilliaume Tell), Rossini; Quadrille (Martha), Laurent; Potpourrie (Punchinelio), Kappy; Waltz (Jullien's Last) Jullien; Selection (Traviata) Verdi; Polka (Lowelle), Couturier; Galop (Rifleman), Montgomery.

The following is the

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS A.—FAT OXEN.

Section IV.—Best ox of any breed, except short-horned, under 8 years old, silver medal, Marquis of Downshire, Hillsborough—crossbred bullock; 3 years and 11 months old; bred by exhibitor.

CLASS B.—FAT COWS AND HEIFERS.

Section I.—Best short-horned cow of any age, silver medal, William Charley, Seymour Hill, Dunmurry—pure bred short-horned cow Venus; 10 years old; bred by Lord Dufferin. 2nd, medal, John Philipps, Mosside, Dunmurry—short-horned cow; 4 years and 9 months old; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, hon. certificate, James Quinn, Dromore House, Dromore—short-horned cow; 5 years old; bred by Lord Dufferin.

CLASS C.—FAT SHEEP.

Section I—Best pen of three wedders, silver medal, Marquis of Downshire—three Shropshire wedders; 3 years and 6 months old; bred by exhibitor: 2nd, medal, Marquis of Downshire.

Section II.—Best pen of three ewes, silver medal, Rev. H Montgomery, L L D. Dunmurry—three ewes; 2 years old; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, medal, Hugh Hughes, Ballyculter, Strangford—three Leicester ewes; 2 years and 9 months old; bred by exhibitor. 3rd hon. certificate. Marquis of Donshire, Hillsborough—three Shropshire ewes; 3 years and 6 months old; bred by exhibitor.

CLASS D.—FAT SWINE.

Section I.—Best three pigs, under 12 months old, silver medal, William Perry, Grovehill, Downpatrick—three pure Berkshire pigs; 1 year old; bred by J. Richardson, Esq., Glenmore. 2nd medal, James Alexander Henderson, Norwood Tower, Sydenham, Belfast—three Yorkshire pigs; 4 months old; bred by exhibitor, from Lord Lurgan's stock.

Section II.—Best three pigs, over 12 months old, silver medal, Daniel Rankin, Ballyhome, Cloyfinn, county Antrim—three Berkshire pigs, bred by exhibitor.

Section III.—Best single pig, not exhibited in the foregoing sections, silver medal, Thomas Greg, Ballymenoch, Holywood—Yorkshire sow, 1 year and 10 months old; bred by exhibitor. 2nd medal, John Borthwick, Prospect, Carrickfergus—Yorkshire sow; 2 years old; bred by Lord Dufferin and Claneboye. 3rd, hon. certificate, William M'Afee, Culbrim, Ballymoney—Yorkshire sow (large breed); 1 year and 4 months old; bred by George Hanson.

CLASS E.—POULTRY.

Section I.—Fowls with combs—Dorking—best cock and hen, 1 sov., Charles P. Leslie, M.P., Glasslough—one lot grey dorking; hatched in April, 1859. 2nd, half-a-sovereign, Charles P. Leslie, M.P.—one lot grey dorking; hatched in April, 1859. 3rd, hon. certificate, William Charley, Seymour Hill, Dunmurry—one lot dorking; hatched in Spring of 1858.

Section II—Dorking—Best cockerel and two pullets, half-a-sovereign, Edward Charley, Conway House, Dunmurry; one lot. 2nd hon. certificate, Charles P. Leslie, M.P., Glasslough; one lot grey dorking; hatched in April, 1860.

Section III—Spanish—Best cock and hen, one sov. C. E M'Clintock, Millmount, Randalstown; one lot white faced Spanish; hen hatched in May, 1859, and the cock in April, 1860. 2nd, half a sov, C E M'Clintock, Millmount, Randalstown; one lot white faced Spanish; hatched in April and May, 1859. 3rd, hon. certificate, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast; one lot hatched in 1859.

Section IV—Spanish—Best cockerel and two pullets, half a sov, George Martin, Glenview, Belfast—one lot; hatched in April, 1860; bred by exhibitor. 2nd, hon certificate, Dickson, Farrell, and Co, Belfast and county Down Nursery, Belfast—one lot.

Section VI—Game Fowl—Best cock and hen, one sov, Robert Carlile, Ballymaconaghy, Belfast—one lot. 2nd, half a sov, James Wilson, Slate House, Carrickfergus—one lot.

Section VII—Chitigong, or Scotch Grey Fowl—Best cock and hen, one sov, George Martin, Glenview, Belfast—one lot Chitigong. 2nd, half a sov, Dickson, Farrel, and Co, Belfast and county Down Nursery, Belfast—one lot. 3rd, hon cirtificate, George Martin, Glenview, Belfast—one lot Chitigong.

Section VIII.—White-Crested Black Fowl—Best cock and hen, one sov, Miss E de C Drevar, Rose Hill, Blackrock, near Dublin—white-crested black fowl—one cockerel and two pullets—hatched 18th June, 1860; bred by exhibitor, 2nd, half-a-sov. Miss E de C Drevar—one lot white-crested black fowl, over a year old; bred by exhibitor. 3rd, hon certificate, Miss E de C Drevar, —white-crested black fowl—one cockerel and two pullets—hatched 18th June, 1860; bred by exhibitor.

Section IX.—Silver-spangled Hamburg—Best cock and hen, one sov, George Martin, Glenview, Belfast. 2nd half-a-sov, George Martin. 3rd, hon certificate, George Martin—one lot Chitigong.

Section X.—Golden-spangled Hamburg—Best cock and hen, one sov, George Martin. 2nd, George Martin.

ANY OTHER DISTINCT BREED NOT IN THE FOREGOING SECTIONS.

Section XI—Best cock and hen, half-a-sov, H L Prentice, Caledon—one lot of silver pheasants, 2nd hon certificate, Henry L Prentice—one lot seabright bantams.

TURKEYS.

Section XII—Best cock and hen, one sov, H S M'Clintock, Randalstown—one lot of pure American wild turkeys; hatched in summer, 1859. 2nd half a sovereign, James Woods, Maryburn, Andersonstown. 3rd hon certificate, J Richardson, Glenmore—one lot American; hatched in 1858.

Section XIII—Best cock and two hens, hatched in 1860, half-a-sov, Marquis of Downshire. 2nd hon certificate, Rev. Dr. Montgomery—one lot black Norfolk.

GEESE.

Section XIV—Best gander and goose, one sov, H. L. Prentice. 2nd, half-a-sov, Francis Fforde, Raughlan, Lurgan—gander and two geese; old Irish grey. 3rd, hon certificate, Marquis of Downshire. Highly commended, F. Fforde—gander and two geese; old Irish.

Section XV—Best gander and two geese, hatched in 1860, half-a-sov, Robert Mehaffey, Clonnacally. 2nd hon certificate, Marquis of Downshire.

DUCKS.

Section XVI.—Aylesbury—Best drake and duck, one sov, Dickson, Farrell, & Co, Belfast and County Down Nursery, Belfast—one lot. 2nd, half a sov, John Borthwick, Prospect, Carrickfergus—one lot; hatched in May, 1859. 3rd, hon certificate, James A Wyley, Rose Lodge, Falls, Andersonstown—one lot; hatched in May, 1860. The whole class highly commended.

Section XVII.—Aylesbury Ducklings—Best drake and two ducks, half a sov, William Charley, Seymour Hill, Dunmurry—one lot; hatched in May, 1869. 2nd, hon certificate, George Martin, Glenview—one lot; hatched in April, 1860.

Section XVIII.—Rouen—Best drake and duck, one sov, Robert Mehaffy, Clontnacally, Newtownbreda—one lot. 2nd, half a sov, Henry L Prentice, Caledon—one lot. 3rd, George Martin, Glenview, Belfast—one lot. Commended, John Borthwick, Prospect, Carrickfergus—one lot; hatched in 1860.

Section XIX.—Rouen Ducklings—Best drake and two ducks, half a sov, George Martin, Glenview, Belfast—one lot; hatched in May, 1860. 2nd, Henry L. Prentice, Caledon—one lot.

PIGEONS.

Section XX.—Pouters—Best pair, 5s, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1860; 2nd 2s 6d, Samuel Black; hatched in 1858.

Section XXI.—Nuns—Best pair, 5s, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1859. 2nd, 2s 6d, E Walkington, Sougville, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1859.

Section XXII.—Fan-tails—Best pair, 5s, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast—one pair; one hatched in 1858, the other in 1859. 2nd, 2s 6d, Thomas R Walkington, 15, College-square East, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1859.

Section XXIII.—Tumblers—Best pair, 5s, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1860. 2nd, 2s 6d, Thomas R Walkington, 15, College-square East, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1859.

Section XXIV.—Jacobins—Best pair, 5s, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast—one pair (white); hatched in 1860. 2nd, 2s 6d, E Walkington, Sougville, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1859.

Section XXV.—Carriers—Best pair, 5s, Samuel Black, Summerhill, Belfast—one pair; one hatched in 1859, the other in 1860. 2nd, 2s 6d, Thomas R Walkington, 15, College-square East, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1858.

Section XXVI.—Barbs—Best pair, 5s, E Walkington, Sougville, Belfast—one pair; hatched in 1859.

CLASS F.—BUTTER.

Best six half-pound prints, 10s, John Bothwick, Prospect, Carrickfergus—one sample. 2nd, 5s, William Patton, Dougheys, Glasslough—one sample. 3rd, hon. certificate, Robert Mehaffy, Clontnacally. Newtownbreda—one sample.

CLASS G.—CHEESE.

Best sample, 10s, William Apsley, Knockagh, Carrickfergus—four samples. 2nd, 5s, Henry Leslie, Drumslade, Portrush—one sample.

CLASS H.—FLAX AND FLAXSEED.

Section I.—Best bundle of mill-scutched flax (not less than 16lbs weight, being an average sample of the produce of at least half-an-acre, grown by the exhibitor in 1860, three sovs, John Walker Redmond, Sandymount, Richhill—one stone of mill scutched flax, grown from Dutch seed. 2nd, two sovs and a-half, John Walker Redmond—one stone of mill-scutched flax, grown from Riga seed. 3rd, one sov and a-half, Robt Harper, Ballycormick, Bangor—one bundle. 4th, one sov, Charles A. Creery, New Lodge, Dunadry—one bundle. 5th, 15s, David Patton, Trynany, Glasslough—two bundles, grown from Riga seed. 6th, 10s, Henry Leslie, Dunslade, Portrush—one bundle.

Section II.—Best bundle of hand-scutched flax (not less than 16lbs weight, being an average sample of the produce of at least half-an-acre, grown by the exhibitor in 1860, two sovs., William Patton, Dougheys, Glasslough—one bundle, grown from Riga seed. 2nd, one sov, David Patton, Trynany, Glasslough—one bundle, grown from Riga seed. 3rd, half-a-sov, William Perry, Grovehill, Downpatrick—one bundle, grown from Riga seed.

Section III.—Best bushel of flaxseed, saved by the grower in 1860, two sovs, David Patton, Trynany, Glasslough—six bushels, saved from Riga seed.

FARM PRODUCE.

CLASS 1.

Section I—White wheat—1st, Adam Woods, Finaghy Cottage, Dunmurry. 2nd, James Wood, Maryburn, Andersonstown. 3rd, Langford Geddis, Furze Lodge, Glenavy.

Section II.—Red wheat—1st, Robert Harpur, Ballycormick, Bangor. 2nd, David Patton, Trynany, Glasslough. Highly commended, Adam Woods, Finaghy Cottage, Dunmurry. Commended, William Patton, Dougheys, Glasslough.

Section III.—Barley—1st, Richd Niven, jun, Chrome Hill, Lisburn. 2nd, Hugh Hughes, Ballyculter, Strangford. 3rd, Hugh Hughes.

Section IV.—White oats—1st, Hugh Hughes, Ballyculter, Strangford.

Section V.—Black oats—Langford Geddes, Furze Lodge, Glenavy.

Section VI—Field beans—1st, James A. Wyley, Rose Lodge, Falls, Andersonstown. 2nd, J. W. Maxwell, Finnebrogue, Downpatrick. 3rd, Arthur C. Innes, Dromantine, Newry.

Section VII.—Potatoes—1st, James A. Wyley, Rose Lodge, Falls, Andersonstown. 2nd, John Mulholland, Craigavad.

Section IX.—Long red mangel—1st, Hugh Hughes, Ballyculter, Strangford. 2nd, Hugh Hughes. 3rd, John Borthwick, Prospect, Carrickfergus.

Section XI.—Yellow globe mangel—1st, William Charley, Seymour Hill, Dunmurry. 2nd, John Borthwick, Prospect, Carrickfergus. 3rd, J. Richardson, Glenmore, Lisburn.

Section XII.—Red carrots—1st, John Mulholland Craigavad. 2nd, Oliver Pringle, Tyledon, Glasslough.

Section XIII.—White or yellow carrots—1st, Francis Forde, Raughlin, Lurgan. 2nd, Oliver Pringle Tyledon Glasslough.

Section XIV.—Swede Turnips—1st, Hugh Hughes, Ballyculter, Strangford. 2nd, Hugh Montgomery, Ballydrain, Belfast. 3rd, J Richardson, Glenmore, Lisburn. Commended, William Charley, Seymour Hill, Dunmurry.

Section XVI.—Aberdeen, or other kinds—1st, Thomas Archbold, Carnmoney. 2nd, Thomas Archbold. 3rd, William Charley, Seymour-hill, Dunmurry. Commended, Charles P Leslie, M P, Glasslough.

Section XVII.—Field cabbage (white)—John Mulholland, Craigavad.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the French Government has intimated to King Francis II., that it is convinced of the futility of further resistance.

AFFAIRS AT NAPLES.

Naples, 4th Dec.—The Consulta Generale has been opened. The explanations given by the Government to the Consulta have produced a good impression on the country.

Poerio has been appointed Vice-President of the Consulta.

The Neapolitan nobility have given a grand ball to the deputation from the Sardinian Chambers.

Four Sardinian batteries have opened fire against Gaeta.

Tranquillity prevails at Naples and in the provinces.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday Morning.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, conferring upon Marshal Vaillant the post of Minister of the Emperor's household. The Count de Persigny arrived yesterday at Paris, and immediately took up his residence at the hotel of the Ministry of the Interior.

INDIA.

The *Times* has received advices from Bombay to November 10th, and Calcutta to November 2nd.

The *Bombay Times* fears the advent of a period of great perplexity in India. A famine was apprehended in the districts around Neemuch.

There was every appearance of an unusually cold season at Bombay. The Baroda Railway Works had been summarily suspended, and all the employees dismissed.

Madras, Nov. 8—Money abundant at Calcutta on Nov. 9th. Exchange on London, 2s 9d; freights to London, 45s to 65s, dead weight; jute, 60s to 63s; seeds, 65s.

At Colombo on Nov. 8th, freights of coffee for England 75s per ton and oil 65s.

At Cochin on, Nov. 7th, tonnage abundant; freights 60s to 70s. At Bombay, business suspended, in consequence of the bazaar dealers having entered into a combination to suspend all purchases of goods till the authorities paid attention to grievances of income-tax. Money abundant. Freights unchanged. Tonnage abundant Cotton to Liverpool 47s 6d to 50s. Seeds 45s. Import markets generally quiet and inactive. Cotton firm, and prices higher. In consequence of news from home, European houses have been buyers.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO THE QUEEN.

The Empress of the French visited her Majesty yesterday at Windsor Castle.

The Prince Consort received the Empress at the Windsor station.

The Empress, as she left the station, and along the whole line of route, was loudly cheered. On arriving at the Castle, the Queen, with the Princess Alice and Prince Alfred, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Empress at the entrance, and conducted her Imperial Majesty to the corridor. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, and Viscount Palmerston were present. The Empress remained to partake of luncheon with her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived from Frogmore about half-past two o'clock. At a little after three the Empress took leave of the Queen, and returned to London. The Prince Consort accompanied the Empress to the Windsor station on her return. The Empress appeared to be in good health, but not in good spirits.

THE DENT WILL CASE.

Sir C. Cresswell summed up last night, and after an hour and a quarter's deliberation, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; but they desired to state that they believed Mr. Denison had reasonable grounds for disputing the cancellation of the will. Administration was then decreed to plaintiff, but the question of costs was reserved.

RAILWAYS.

The principal transactions yesterday were again in Lancashire and Yorkshire, they advanced to 121, and then relapsed to the closing prices of the day. There was a general improvement in other stocks, South Eastern and Great Western excepted. A feature in the business of the day was an improvement in American Railway securities. Illinois Central, and New York and Erie shares were especially in request, and closed 2 to 3 dols. higher. It is reported that the arrangement contemplated between the Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Cos. is tantamount to an absolute amalgamation. The object is, apparently, to arrange a direct communication through the Midland and manufacturing districts, independent of the London and North Western Railway. Gold is one-tenth per cent. dearer in Paris than in London, but not quite one-tenth per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London. New York good. Commercial bills may be considered to be about 103 per cent., which exchange is against this country, and, admits of the export of gold to the United States. The last prices from Paris this evening show another advance of nearly one-fourth per cent.

AMERICAN MAILS.

Galway, Wednesday.—The Atlantic Royal Mail ship Prince Albert, from New York, arrived here this morning.

The Arago was intercepted off Cape Race on 23d ult. Her news was telegraphed to New York.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamer Etna, which sails at noon from New York, takes about £70,000 in gold.

WEST INDIA MAIL.

Southampton, Wednesday Morning.—The Tasmania is unfit for sea. Her mails and passengers, specie, quicksilver, and cargo are now being transferred to the Oneida, which vessel leaves this evening for the West Indies.

FRANCE.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.

Paris, Monday Evening.—Mirrez, the Israelite banker, who has a preponderating proprietorship in the *Pays* and *Constitutionnel*, and is absolute owner of the *Journal des Chemins de fer*, has ordered all these organs to play up simultaneously the "Rogue's March" under the windows of Rothschild's bank, in Rue Lafitte, in consequence of the notification issued there that no adequate funds being sent from Rome, there would be no payment of even the first dividend on the Pope's loan due on the 1st of December. Mirès is furious at the conduct of his co-religionist, from the fact that the Roman railway shares, of which he is the projector, have been at once depressed in the market. The *Gazette de France* thunders against the whole synagogue, and hints that M. Fould has influenced his brother financier for a political object, and that a conspiracy exists to discredit the Vatican on 'Change. At the same time the *Gazette* mantains that King Victor Emmanuel should have come down with the cash, the estate having passed into his possession, a proposal the King of Italy has often made, but which Pio Nono has haughtily rejected. If there be roguery in all this, Rothschild is *not* the rogue.

Meantime the war is not over in the neighbourhood of Castelfidardo, for at Recanati, a few miles off, the bishop has launched the bolt of excommunication against the canons and prebendaries of the Santa Casa, on the hill of Loretto, for having welcomed to that sanctuary the Sovereign *de facto* of the Italian peninsula; these clergymen, however, have hurled back his thunder and set him at defiance, the whole of the eight church dignitaries publishing a document in reply (Nov. 14), by which they pronounce his anathema null and nugatory, giving him three days for its withdrawal, on threat of repudiating his authority altogether. When it is remembered what is the nature of this Santa Casa, and what it purports to be, this attitude of its appointed guardians is a formidable symptom, and as it is hopeless to call in the secular arm for their forcible eviction, the rash prelate must be now aware of the serious blunder he has made.

The municipality of Verona has resigned *en masse*, in consequence of Benedek, on his arrival there, finding no theatres open for the amusement of his garrison, the citizens having given up frequenting plays, and the officers being unable and unwilling to support out of their pay any dramatic company. The General required the Town Council to vote civic funds, 60,000 lire, for a subsidy, which monstrous exaction would not be submitted to. Beranger, when the allied army of occupation held France (1816), sung the old French fiddler's lament over his broken fiddle, which some Croats, or Cossacks, had smashed, because he refused to play for their amusement:—

Mais l'ennemi qu'il faut qu'on chasse	Truce to grief! for an insult so base
M'a rendu le courage aise,	My old pulse hath awoken;
Qu'en mes mains un mousquet remplace	Let a musquet replace what their insolent race
Le violon qu'ils ont brisé.	In mine aged hand hath broken.
Mes amis dont je me separe,	My corpse, in the slaughtered crowd,
Diront un jour si je peris,	My friends shall say in viewing,
Il n'a point voulu qu'un barbare	'Twas not he who the Croats allowed
Dansat gaiment sur nos debris.	To dance on his country's ruin!

News from Genoa speaks of Klapka's arrival there to organise the Hungarian corps. A steam communication direct from Genoa to Jassy is about placing the Peninsula in regular direct intercourse with Moldo-Wallachia, when it is known that six French steamers already ply on the Lower Danube as far up as Belgrade, in which last city their arrival gave rise to enthusiastic demonstrations, the amount of Austrian influence on that part of what it calls a German river may be estimated.

From Temesvar and Debreczin accounts of Hungarian anti-Austrian pronouncements of an alarming nature are published. The pulling down of the two-necked eagle from tobacco shops seems to be a general pursuit among the natives, and some rioting before town-halls seems to diversify that pastime.

Antonelli's resignation is reported here this evening.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

War-Office, Dec. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rutherford Alcock, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tycoon of Japan, and Charles Alison, Esq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia, to be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, Dec. 3.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Alexander Speirs to the church and parish of Kilsyth, in the Presbytery of Glasgow and county of Stirling, vacant by the translation of the Rev. Alexander Hill, to the Second Charge of the church and parish of St. Andrews.

Foreign Office, Dec. 4.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Sigismund Cahlmann, as Consul in London for his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar Eisenach, and for his Serene Highness the Prince of Reuss-Greiz.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve of Mr. George W. Ewen as Consul in London for the Republic of Costa Rica.

There were no military promotions or appointments in the Gazette of last night.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The weather has greatly improved since Monday last. The rain has ceased, and a blue sky, which has not been seen for several days past, has become visible. Still, however, the wind blows from the south-east, which is a rather unsettled point, as the slightest variation towards due south is generally succeeded by a down pour of rain. Yesterday morning, at an early hour, a heavy fog prevailed in this locality, and hung in great density over the harbour. The fog-bell at the end of the eastern pier continued for a considerable time to peal forth its warning notes to approaching mariners.

The Coquette, from Santander, laden with a cargo of flour, was run into on the 2nd instant, by a light collier brig, named the Alert, as she lay at her moorings in the harbour, in consequence of which collision the Coquette sprung her bowsprit, and broke her fore-yard, damaged her bulwarks and her stancheon sheets. The collier had about thirty feet of her bulwarks carried away.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Two lads, named John Ryan and John Doyle, were brought up in custody of Constable 102 F, and charged by him with being found in the act of digging up some potatoes from a field in Dalkey, with the intent of feloniously applying same to their own use.—His worship ordered them to be imprisoned for six hours.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef from 6d to 9d per pound; mutton, 6½d to 9d per lb; veal, 7d to 8d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 0d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 0d to 5s 0d each; turkeys (scarce), 4s 6d to 7s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; barndoor fowls, 4s to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s 4d to 1s 6d each. Grouse 4s to 4s 6d, and partridge, 3s to 3s 4d per brace; rabbits, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per pair; pigeons, 10d each; wild ducks, 2s to 2s 6d each; cock pheasants, 5s each; hen do., 4s each; golden plover, 10d each; green do., 6d each; snipe, 8d to 10d each; woodcock, 3s per brace; widgeon, 1s 6d each; teal, 10d to 1s. Groceries—Teas, 3s 6d to 4s 4d per lb; sugar (moist), 4½d to 6d per lb; lump, 6½d to 7½d per lb; whisky, 16s to 20s per gal.; ale and porter, 3s 10d per doz., large bottles. Provisions—Bacon, 6d to 9d per lb; Limerick, 8½d to 9d per pound; Wicklow, 6d to 8d per lb; hams, 9d per lb; lard, 9d per lb; bran, 1s per stone; flour, 2s 4d per stone, upwards; oatmeal, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per stone; cheese, 1s per lb; butter, 10d to 14d per lb; the 4lb loaf 8d to 9d. Fish (a moderate supply)—turbot, 4s to 12s each; haddock, 2s 6d to 7s 6d each; gurnet, 1s 6d each; cod fish, 3s 6d each; oysters (Malahide), 4s per hundred; Burren, 5s per hundred. Hay, 3s 6d to 4s per cwt; oat straw, 2s to 2s 6d per cwt; oats, white 15s per barrel; black 14s per barrel; potatoes, Kemps, 6s 6d per cwt; Downs, 5s 4d to 5s 6d per cwt; coals, 19s to 22s 6d per ton.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the clergy of the Established Church in Kingstown to the want of a Young Men's Christian Association in this populous and growing neighbourhood.

We have heard of the recent inauguration of the "Dublin Young Men's Christian Association," when the hope was expressed by one of the speakers that the country at large would take an example from Dublin, and establish in every town and village similar institutions for the benefit of the rising generation. This magnificent hope should not be allowed to perish, and no time more suitable than the present, can present itself for seeking its realisation.

The clergy of Kingstown should not neglect the present opportunity, but seek, by their united efforts, to supply what really must be felt to be a great want. In other towns of much less importance, and with fewer inhabitants, Young Men's Christian Associations are to be found, working out their beneficent designs, under the superintendence of the neighbouring clergy. If Kingstown, then, is not to be put to the blush by the superior excellence of localities in other respects inferior, nor any allowed to charge her clergy with neglecting the spiritual interests of her Protestant youth, she must have a Young Men's Christian Association.

In furtherance of an attempt to obtain this boon, I would venture to suggest that a branch of the parent institution in Westland-row be opened here, by which means our local clergy would receive the assistance and experience of their brethren in the city, and be spared the onerous duties connected with the establishment of a new society.

In thus seeking to obtain attention for a noble and holy purpose, the kind indulgence of inserting this letter will much oblige, A Young Man.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

Kingstown, December 4th, 1860.

Special Wednesday Union Service.—Last night at eight o'clock, the Rev. John Hall, of this city, preached to a large and very respectable congregation in the Metropolitan Hall, upon the subject of the Last Judgment. He preached a highly instructive, erudite, and sound Scriptural discourse, which commanded the deepest attention of the large congregation for upwards of an hour.

Prize Money for the Capture of Canton.—We believe that the Canton prize money will shortly be distributed to those who took part in the capture. The amount realised is, we understand, £69,393 13s 11d, subject to the following deductions:—The French share, £13,286 10s 4d; freight, £462 4s 10d; expenses of realising, £600, leaving a balance of £54,944 18s 9d. Of this sum the naval force, 4,271 men, take £30,[illegible]; the army and marines, 3,412 men, £[illegible]. Major-General Van Straubenzee, who commanded, receives one-twentieth of the amount appropriated to the British.

Below the Atlantic.—Soundings in the Atlantic have been particularly pushed forward, and have excited, on account of the telegraph cable, more general interest than any others yet taken. They have revealed the fact that at least 230 miles from the coast of Ireland the water is still shallow; or, in other words, that there is another Ireland only waiting to be raised—thus reversing the famous panacea for keeping the country quiet. It is just beyond this that the true Atlantic begins, the gulf suddenly sinking to 9,000 feet. Thus Ireland may one day have a coast line as high as the Alps. The whole floor of the Atlantic is paved with a soft, sticky substance, called ooze, nine-tenths consisting of very minute animals, many of them mere lumps of jelly, and thousands of which could float with ease in a drop of water; some resembling toothed wheels; others, bundles of spines of threads shooting from a little globule. Some, however, are endowed with the property of separating flint from the sea water, which is more than every chemist could do; and there are hundreds of square miles covered with the skeletons of these little creatures. Part of this ooze is doubtless from the clouds of rain-dust which rise from the vast steppes of South America in such masses as to darken the sun, and make the animals fly to shelter, and which, after sweeping like a simoom over the country, lose themselves in the "steep Atlantic." No bones have been found of the larger animals, so that the kraken and sea-serpent might sleep their last sleep, and leave not a bone or a vertebra to tell the tale. Not a mast or anchor, not a block or strand, not a coin or a keepsake has been found to testify of the countless gallant ships and more gallant men who have gone down amid the pitiless waves.—*All the Year Round.*

The Salmon Fisheries.—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the salmon fisheries of England and Wales visited Totnes on Saturday, and heard evidence with reference to the rivers Dart, Teign, Avon, and Erme. In the Teign there had been almost total destruction of fish, caused by mundic from the mines, which poisoned them. The remedy suggested by Mr. R. Fulford, who owns one of the fisheries, was that the mundic should be held in solution before being turned into the river, which could be done at a small expense. It was also stated that in the river Erme the fish had greatly decreased lately, and that the deleterious matter from a paper mill and poaching were the causes. On the Dart the fisheries were still valuable, but there had been a great decrease in salmon by reason of poaching in the upper part of the river.

St. George's-in-the-East.—No arrangement has yet been made for permanently supplying the place of the Rev. Septimus Hassard, who was placed in sole charge of the parish by the Bishop of London when Mr. Bryan King left it, and who has retired in consequence of the alterations which have been made by ecclesiastical authority in the performances of the services of the church. On Sunday last there were large congregations, both morning and evening, both of them being taken by the Rev. Frederick Gell, B.D., fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, the bishop's domestic chaplain. The services were perfectly plain, and Mr. Gell's morning and evening sermons, which were earnestly preached discourses, appropriate to Advent, were listened to throughout with marked attention.

Coursing.

CORK SOUTHERN COURSING CLUB.

Stewards—G Wise, T H Brodrick, James H Payne, J Russell, Dr Curtis, J Hawkes, H Duggan, Esqrs.

Judge—Q Hawkes, Esq.

MASSY CHALLENGE CUP.

First Ties.

Mr Wise's Marmion beat Mr Payne's Planet.

Mr Bowen's Captain Jack beat Mr Fosberry's Fellow-me-Lads.

Mr Fosberry's Fire Blast beat Mrs Beamish's Bones.

Mr Holmes' Hammerlane beat Mr W H Massy's Momentous Subject.

Mr Holmes' How-do-you-Do beat Mr Foley's Blue Rain.

Mr Beamish's Beauty beat Mr Holmes' Hidalgo.

Mr Holmes' Honey Dew beat Mr Russell's Fantasy.

Mr Foley's Kenilworth beat Mr Payne's Phœnix Boy.

Mr W H Massy's Miss Cheese beat Mr Clinker's True Blue.

Mr Massy's Mont Blanc—A bye.

Hares plenty, and the weather for once fine. Kenilworth lamed himself in the first course.

FOOTBALL.

TRINITY COLLEGE V "WANDERERS."

This match, looked forward to with so much interest, was commenced on Tuesday last, in the College Park.

The University, settling down at once to their work, and playing well together, kicked the first goal before the Wanderers, seemed to think the game had begun. Somewhat surprised at the early loss of their goal, the Wanderers rallied, and though the superior weight and good organisation of the College boys were heavy odds to contend against, they defended their goal with much gallantry until darkness put a stop to the exciting and friendly contest, which will be resumed to-day (Thursday) at two o'clock sharp.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock now ready for inspection.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Dec. 2.—The French journals are always delighted when they can point out what they imagine to be some great inaccuracy in the news published by the English papers. The day before yesterday they contradicted the statement that there were any French prisoners in the hands of the Chinese; simply, because it was asserted on English authority. Judge, then, their mortification, on opening the *Moniteur*, to find the news confirmed; and the poor *Patrie*, who latterly has been so unfortunate, consequently obliged to publish an ample apology—at the same time, accusing the telegram of being the cause of the mistake. In this respect, you are much better off than we are, for, when telegraphic news is published here, we never think of attaching importance to it, until we see it confirmed in your English papers.

The majority of the French journals have been extolling the brilliant exploits and the great courage of the French in China, but the *Constitutionnel* said nothing until they had exhausted their subject, and then annihilated them all with an article, simply attributing their successes to the influence of Christianity; but I am afraid, as far as the public here are concerned, the article in question has not been received as an *argumentum ad hominem*.

The *Pays* contradicts the report that the Legislative Body will meet before the usual time, and adds that the next meeting will probably take place at the ordinary time—the end of January or beginning of February. The Senate will, most likely, meet sooner for the institution of the Ministers without portfolios, and also to discuss the form of Address to be presented in reply to the Speech at the opening of the session.

All the marshals and generals holding the principal commands in the provinces have arrived in Paris, to assist the Minister of War in the classification of the officers of the army. General de Martimprey has arrived from Algeria for the same purpose. The Minister of War has just appointed to his staff M. de Mornay Soult de Dalmatie, grandson of the great Marshal Soult, Duc de Dalmatie. What a career is his if he follows in the steps of his grandsire! The last news from Naples is that Victor Emmanuel has gone to Sicily. A commission, composed of Sardinian officers and some of the army of the Two Sicilies, has been appointed to examine the claims of those of the latter who have adhered to the new Government. A full and true account of the campaigns of the Pope's army in Italy, by General Lamoriciere, is announced, but whether it will turn out to be a faithful narrative of what really happened, or merely a narrative of the deeds of the "faithful," I cannot yet say. Alex. Dumas has returned to Naples; he came here to witness the first representation of his new drama, "La Dame de Montsoreau," a piece which is looked upon as likely to be short lived. The Count of Syracuse, uncle to Francis II., has left here for Italy. The Emperor and Prince Imperial have returned from Compiegne to the Tuileries. The Duke of Hamilton has intimated to the directors of the "Jardin d'Acclimatation," in the Bois de Boulogne, his intention of presenting them with a white ox, belonging to the wild race of the Caledonian forest; they are quite unknown here. The works of the Artesian well at Passy are now progressing rapidly. For a long time they were suspended, owing to some imperfection in the machinery which admitted the water, and thus impeded the progress of the workmen. They have since got a shaft with planks, made of oak, which is being worked down into the well at the rate of five or six metres a day. The form of tower which is to be erected over the well has not yet been decided upon. Several models have been submitted for inspection, all pretty much like the one built some time since over the Artesian well at the camp on the Curragh. All the names of the streets, and numbers of the houses here are being arranged on a new principle, so that at night they may be illuminated by gas, which will be a great convenience. The sale of the Solar Library is still going on, and the prices realised for some of the books are really fabulous—for instance, an edition of Perrault's "Contes des Fees" brought, after a well-contested battle, 1,000f. At any booksellers you can buy this little work for 1f. 25c. a dozen, but the copy in question happened to be the first edition, published in 1657; hence the brisk competition.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 7 a.m. Whatever be the real motive for the Imperial decree of the 24th of last month; whatever be the value of the concessions which it accords; and whatever be the spirit in which these concessions are to be carried out, it is certain that they are owing, entirely and exclusively, to the Emperor Napoleon himself. In silence and solitude he conceived and matured his plans; and with one single exception, no human being was aware of his purpose until he revealed it to his astounded Ministers on the 23d.

The Emperor, as all the world knows, has a manner quite peculiar to himself of doing most things. From character, natural or acquired during his earlier life, he always seems desirous of taking the world by surprise, whether for good or for evil. The release of Abdel Kader, the *coup d'etat*, the war with Austria, the dismemberment of Piedmont by the appropriation of Savoy and Nice, and the decree of the 24th of November, are all done in the same way. I have said that there was one individual who, doubtless for some sufficient reason, was partially let into the secret a short time before the day when it was to be no longer a secret—when the project was already matured and ready to be reduced to writing. This person was M. Walewski, the same who, to his infinite delight and advantage, now seats himself in the armchair vacated by M. Fould—one of his dearest friends, whose place at the council table he has, in the name of their long and sincere friendship, just taken. M. Walewski was not a little surprised when the Emperor told him what he had done and what he was going to do. M. Walewski, however, has seen so many strange things in his time that very probably his surprise at anything is very shortlived, and the quality of discretion, which he possesses in a high degree, taught him to hear, to acquiesce, and to say nothing.

When the Ministers met on the 23rd, under the presidency of the Emperor, nothing in the Imperial countenance gave any indication of his purpose. He soon disclosed his project. He informed the Ministers that he had arrived at the conviction that Governments which did not in due time make the reasonable concessions and reforms desired by the country were destined to fall. He had no desire that resistance should be carried to extremity. He found that such men as M. Berryer for instance, could be a member of a Chamber of Deputies under the Orleans monarchy, and that Legitimists and Orleanists could sit in the Republican Assemblies of 1848-9, '50, and '51; and he saw no reason why those who reflected honour on France by their talents and integrity should not come forward to take part in the business of the nation. He declared that he was tired of a "*Chambre Jubinal*," &c. (they are literally his words, as I am assured), and he wanted a far different sort of Chamber. After some further remarks the Emperor read his decree. Had a bomb fallen in the centre of the room where the Ministers were sitting no greater astonishment or dismay could be felt! Yes, it was a fact; the Emperor positively announced that liberty was to be given to the Legislative Corps to freely discuss the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and pronounce its judgment on the domestic and foreign policy of the Government! They stood, or sat, utterly astonished; astonished, not because they were not consulted, for that they were accustomed to, but for many reasons known to themselves. There was no help; submit they must, and submit they did.

The Emperor was addressed by M. de Morny. M. de Morny earnestly recommended his Majesty to take care; not to go too far or be too hasty in his concessions, &c. M. de Morny had, it appears, thought of certain concessions of his own. I don't mean railroad concessions, or matters of the kind, but political concessions. These amounted to allowing the *Moniteur* to publish *in extenso* the debates in the Legislative Corps; but I believe he was not disposed to go any further. M. Baroche, the ex-"anticipator of the justice of the people," grew pale when he heard the decree; and M. Billault, the ex-Liberal, the ex-Republican, the ex-defender of the freedom of debate and the liberty of the press, was, it is said, almost dumb with astonishment. M. Rouher, Minister of Public Works, looked as if he thought that his Imperial master was making sad work of the "situation," and mentally prayed, like the Vicar of Wakefield, that it might be all well a year hence. M. de Morny again came to the rescue. He asked the Emperor what he meant to do in case the present Chamber disapproved, in their reply to the Speech from the Throne, his Majesty's policy? The Emperor said that in such a case he should dissolve, and appeal to the country. "And what," said de Morny, "will you do, Sire, if the next Chamber also disapproved your Majesty's policy?" "In that case," said the Emperor, unhesitatingly, "I should yield, and adopt the policy recommended by the representatives of the country." I believe this relation to be almost literally correct.

THE CONSULTA AT NAPLES.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples publishes the following decree:—

The King's lieutenant-general in the Neapolitan provinces, the council of lieutenancy having been heard, decrees:

Art. 1. A general council, consisting of thirty members as the maximum, is created. The situation of a member of the council is without salary.

Art. 2. The council is called upon to give its advice about measures of public interest to be laid before it, and to carry out the investigations proposed to it by the lieutenant.

It will be divided into sections, and each of them will elect from its separate body a president and secretary.

Art. 3. The proposition of affairs may be separately submitted to each section, in which case each section may tender its advice separately.

Art. 4. The general council will be convoked by the lieutenant whenever he shall think proper.

It shall be presided over by the lieutenant, and in his absence by a vice-president, whom the council itself will elect from its own body.

Art. 5. The sections of the council will be convoked by their respective presidents.

Art. 6. The institution of the council does not prevent the formation of special committees, the want of which may be felt in each department.

Art 7. The public functionaries, by the fact of their belonging to what constitutes public instruction, cannot form part of this council.

Art. 8. The councillors and the secretary of the council of lieutenancy may take part in the debates of the sections and of the general council.

Art. 9. These are appointed members of the council:—Messrs. Francesco Avellino, Giovanni Avossa, Xavier Baldacchini, Luigi Buoneventure Balsamo, Francesco di Blasus, deputy to the National Parliament; Gabriel Capuano, Antonio Ciccone, Giuseppe Colonna, Raphaello Conforti, deputy to the National Parliament; Francesco Correra, Henri Cosenz, deputy to the National Parliament; Constantino Crisci, Ferdinando-Salvatore Dino, Luigi Giordano, Paulo-Emilio Imbriani, Antoni Laterza, Pietro-Silvestre Leopardi, Giuseppe Massari, deputy to the National Parliament; Nolli (Baron Rodrigo), Giuseppe Pica, Carlo Poerio, deputy to the National Parliament; Antonio Ranieri, Luigi Settembrini, Francesco Stocco.

Art. 10. The execution of the present decree will be confided to all the councillors of lieutenancy charged with the department.

(Signed) Farini, G. Pisanelli.

GAETA.

The *Nazione* of Florence announces that the decisive attack on Gaeta will not take place until the 5th or the 6th instant. There are now upwards of 200 siege guns placed in the batteries, including 50 mortars.

"The last accounts from Gaeta," says a letter from Naples of the 27th ult., "are exclusively on the subject of the health of Francis II. The feeble constitution of the young Sovereign has not been able to resist the terrible moral shocks which he has had to undergo. A complaint of the chest, the symptoms of which are alarming, has necessitated an application to be made to one of the medical celebrities of Naples, who by superior orders has proceeded to Gaeta to give his advice to the august patient. While writing this I am informed that the life of Francis II. is in serious danger.

SICILY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Pro-Dictator to the Secretaries of State:—

"Palermo, October 22.

"Gentlemen,—As the time of parting with you draws near, I feel it my duty to address you a few words of affection and gratitude.

"You have been my faithful companions, my wise counsellors, in one of the most arduous missions which history could record; and it is in a great measure due to you if I have succeeded in conducting public affairs to a happy issue.

"Sincerity of intention, frankness of speech, together with the love of conciliation, conveyed by constant care from words to facts, and unremitting exertions in promoting the public weal, were the only expedients which I conscientiously pointed out, and which you have diligently followed.

"Now that an admirable, universal concord binds to one single object all Sicilian minds and hearts—now that all have a claim to victory, and none need fear defeat—it is now more than at any previous time that we can appreciate the dangers we have incurred, the difficulties we have surmounted, congratulate ourselves on the present, and with confidence cheerfully look forward to the happy future of this our dear island.

"The only thing we may regret is the stern swiftness of time, which has not allowed us to accomplish the glorious task left us by Garibaldi. At all events, no consideration whatever has hindered us from boldly undertaking the work of a great social and civil reform in behalf of a land destined by nature to the most flourishing civilisation, but which the iron hand of tyranny has too often contrived to hold in a state of abject barbarism.

"But although we were necessarily compelled from the beginning to abandon the gratifying idea of perfecting the reorganisation of the State, we have, nevertheless, found in our hearts and in our convictions sufficient strength to avail ourselves of a rare opportunity for establishing at least, and practically introducing, some great principles of civil government. We have accordingly scattered by handfuls and without hesitation the fruitful seeds of the improvements required by the present condition of Sicily, trusting that the Government of Victor Emmanuel would with alacrity continue our work, which, however, is to be finally sealed by the great National Parliament.

"We have provided for equality by destroying the last relics of undue privileges, for fraternity by rendering pardon the noble instrument of civil restoration on the one hand, and of internal security of the State on the other, for authority for reorganising governmental administration in the provinces and districts, reconstituting magistracy, placing upon a solid basis the institution of royal carbiniers and of guards of public security, for popular education and public instruction, by endowing them largely, founding asylums throughout the island, ordering the formation of schools for boys and girls in all the communes and academies, lyceums, institutions of arts and sciences, agricultural, nautical, veterinary, and the reform of the three Universities of Palermo, Catania, and Messina. We have provided for their material well-being by disburthening the communes in order to gradually open the way to the suppression of the consumption duties, which weigh heavily on the poorer classes of society, by abolishing tithes, decreeing the sale of the landed property of the State, leasing (an inestimable treasure) all mortgaged property establishing, under the guidance of the soundest principles of public economy, a bank of discount, of emission, and circulation.

"We have effected all this in the short space of a month, without taking into account private probity and public honesty, which we have highly honoured and esteemed as the pivot of civil administration, without referring to our national regard towards our glorious brethren wounded in the immortal battles of liberty, for whose future wants we have provided by granting them promotions the most legitimate and pensions the best deserved; without referring to our acts of public beneficence, visiting with affectionate care the numerous establishments which derive their name from it in Palermo, and helping and relieving unmerited poverty wherever we could discover it.

"There is likewise an act of Government which I must not omit calling your attention to—I mean the creation of an extraordinary and temporary Council of State charged to investigate and represent to the King's Government what in the constitution of the great Italian family should be the orders and institutions demanding special attention as best suited to meet the peculiar exigencies of Sicily, harmonising at the same time with the general requirements of the unity and prosperity of the Italian nation. Now, if the Sicilians will listen to me, I believe I have offered them in the Extraordinary Council of State such an argument of concord, such a field for fraternal industry, such an advancement towards a better future, as cannot fail to prove that the authoritative result of its labours, though merely of a consultive character, may elicit the most serious consideration from the King's Government and the National Parliament, and produce a free and extensive development of the territorial requirements of the island in perfect harmony with those of our common mother country.

"Gentlemen, I am sure that you, like myself, do not entertain the mean pretension of having invariably with unerring hand steered through the course of our common duties, but that you as well as I feel perfectly conscious that the good will which I promised on assuming the dictatorial powers has never wavered; that we have never been a party Government; and that we have never flagged in those efforts which we considered conducive to the public weal.

"For our labours we have been amply requited by the satisfaction that public tranquillity has been as firmly maintained as though we had been acting in the most normal times. I am unwilling to appeal to the evidence of others, as I should in this case blend together friends and adversaries; but, though silent on this subject, it is my duty, as Pro-Dictator of a people who no sooner enter a state of liberty than they rise to greatness, and promise to take the lead before the oldest free nations, it is my duty to summon before the tribunal of the public opinion of Europe the testimony of all the foreign consuls resident in this city. By such an appeal, made before the light of day, the dense and dark mist which clouded Sicily in the eyes of Europe will be dispelled, and I abandon to the judgment of history the insinuations of those who astonished Europe by the statement that, in the name of the most virtuous and purest of men, I had rendered hateful the government of a generous people, and by evil artifices and terrorism opened my way to treason.

"A still greater and more handsome reward, gentlemen, we obtained yesterday. The people—whom I love because I know them—having been left by me masters of themselves, have vindicated their own as well as your and my reputation by the noblest demeanour that history could record. It was a day worthy of the brightest times of ancient Greece and Rome, and know that the whole island has afforded to the world the same noble example.

"Gentlemen, I congratulate you on these great achievements of the policy which it was my fortune to inaugurate in Sicily.

"I congratulate and thank you, because by your aid I shall soon be able to deposit into the hands of the honourable personage who comes to represent the 'Re Galantuomo' in Sicily, with all its prestige, the dictatorial authority confided to me by Garibaldi.

"Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my gratitude and of my esteem. "Mordini, Pro-Dictator."

VENETIA.

The *Sentinella* says:—

We learn from a letter from Treviso that collisions between the military and civilians continue. On Monday or Tuesday last, a company of peaceful artisans met, near the Bridge of Mussolini, a number of Austrian soldiers, who began to insult them. A sanguinary conflict ensued, and 18 of the soldiers and 14 artisans received severe wounds. Two gentlemen, of the neighbourhood of Treviso, overtaken by the night, put up at a village inn near Castlefranco. They were shown into the kitchen, and invited to sit down at a table, at which were seated two Austrian soldiers, a sergeant and a corporal. These men directly began in their own language to curse Italy and the Italians, and to make insulting remarks on the newcomers. One of the gentlemen, understanding their language, quietly begged them to desist from this unprovoked insolence. The sergeant immediately spat in the speaker's face, and the corporal threw a jug of wine at his head; upon which the outraged traveller seized a heavy wooden chair that was standing by, and gave the sergeant a blow on the head that killed him instantly. His friend in the meanwhile wrenched the corporal's sword from him, and gave him a severe wound with it. It is said that the two gentlemen have managed to escape across the frontier. Every one hopes so; but at present it is not known what has become of them.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

An article in the *Giornale di Verona* says:

We knew that diplomacy is at work to settle the pending difficulties. Negociations are carried on in Vienna, Paris, and Rome, and, with the exception of Venice, which is out of the question, important results might be obtained as regards Italy, Austria, and the Pontiff. If Victor Emmanuel were less ambitious, and would renounce all connection with Garibaldi and the revolution, Austria and Piedmont might yet come to an understanding for the benefit of Italy, excluding therefrom the predominance of France and the meddling of the English Government. The commercial interests of Austria and Italy are the same. A brotherly understanding in the Mediterranean Sea is of importance in order to exclude the supremacy of other powers. Count Cavour may dispute this, but he knows well it is the highest aim of Austria to form a barrier against the encroaching power of France. A powerful Italian kingdom may easily secure this object. We believe in a possibility of serious negociations between Austria and Victor Emmanuel—negociations carried on on the principle of national independence acknowledging the present limits of both monarchies. The world has become wiser—the brotherhood of people is now the leading principle, and not blind jealousy between nations. To what would a war lead? It would embitter the ill-feeling, whilst a friendly approach would free us from the pitiable position which the Emperor Napoleon has taken so much care to uphold for sundry considerations of his own.

After demonstrating that the help of Austria is essential to the permanent establishment of a strong Italy, the journal proceeds:—

Before all we must consider the difficulties. At first it will be necessary to arrange matters with the Pope. Let him preserve the nominal sovereignty, but let him transfer the *de facto* government to the King of Sardinia. Some indemnification is due to the dethroned princes in order that the possession of these principalities might become legalised. The Pontiff cannot refuse such a medium, for it will be better than to depend on a foreign Power and the scum of mercenaries of Europe. We should have preferred a confederacy, but we are ever ready to negociate on the principle of unity. Europe might have more at heart the real weal of Italy than the mere empty sympathies entertained by certain Powers. A war would be an universal calamity. Italy could not conquer Austria, but the latter would have to meet with great difficulties. In such a complicated state a reconciliation is indispensable, and we hope that Count Cavour has already seen its necessity.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The *Nationalites* publishes the following letter dated the 26th ult., respecting the late attack on Aquapendente:—

"I dare say you will not be sorry to learn what took place here last night. For some time past the refugees from the province of Aquapendente, partisans of the Duke of Castro, have been invited by the inhabitants of the town to return home and join them in an effort to throw off the yoke of clerical domination, and put an end to the vexatious conduct of the Pontifical gendarmes. On the occasion of the *plebiscite* of 2nd November the inhabitants had legally and firmly protested against the priestly government by voting in favour of union with the kingdom of Italy. Their votes were annulled. They now protest, sword in hand, because they are determined at all risks to form part of the common country. After concerting with the population, in the night of the 25th, 35 chasseurs, forming part of the league, entered the town, commanded by Capt. Richard Bosquet and Adjutant Major Montanucci, and proceeded direct to the quarters of the gendarmes, who were 19 in number, and called on them to surrender. As the assailants were only 15, since they had left 20 of their comrades to guard the town gates, they apprehended resistance, and to intimidate the gendarmes fired a few shots at their quarters. Unfortunately a serjeant of the *barbacani*, who happened to approach a widow on the second floor, was mortally wounded in the neck. The gendarmes afterwards surrendered, with arms and baggage. A single coat of arms, the only remaining emblem of the Pontifical power, was then torn down, and the national flag hoisted in its place, amid the enthusiastic applause of the inhabitants."

AUSTRIA.

The *German Journal of Frankfort* says:—

"We learn from a good source that in a Council of Ministers, held at Vienna on the 23rd ult., under the presidency of the Emperor, the resolution was come to that the path hitherto followed, as regards internal political organisation, shall be persisted in. The Ministerial crisis may therefore be considered at an end; the two Ministers, M. de Plener and Count de Szeczen, who were not of the opinion of the majority, having been requested by the Emperor to retain their portfolios."

The Austrian Government has just accorded its agents abroad an addition of 15 per cent. to their salaries, in consideration of the loss to which they are subjected by the rate of exchange for Austrian notes. What that loss is may be judged from the fact that a gold piece of 20f., the nominal value of which is 8 Austrian florins, is now worth at Vienna 11 florins.

HUNGARY.

A letter from Debreczin, of the 27th ult., in the *Lloyd*, of Pesth, gives some details of the disturbances already mentioned:—

"The students had organised a torchlight procession for last evening in honour of Count George Karolyi. After singing the Szozat and delivering several stirring speeches, the procession returned towards the great square increasing in its numbers as it advanced. A compact crowd, armed with heavy sticks, surrounded the first tobacco-shop by the way. In a moment the two-headed eagle over the shop door was torn down, and the crowd then proceeded for the office of the collector of the tobacco duty, where the cash is kept. All the windows were broken, and the figures of the eagles in metal were torn from the walls. The same was the fate of the escutcheons of the Civil Tribunal, of the Government storehouses, and two tobacco shops. The cavalry and infantry at last succeeded, though not without some difficulty, in re-establishing order, and 40 or 50 persons were arrested."

The *Nord* say:—

"The information received from Hungary confirms what has been already stated—namely, that the Hungarians positively insist on the revival of the constitution and the political organisation of 1848. All the efforts of the Government to create divisions among the Magyars and to excite against them the rivalry of the populations of other races have failed, and public opinion pronounces for the patriots who, like M. Deak, have adopted for their motto. 'The Constitution of 1848, and nothing but the Constitution.' Now, this Constitution is the complete separation of Hungary from the rest of the Empire; the only connection between them being that they would have the same Sovereign. Moreover, the Croats, Slavonians, Dalmatians, and Roumains, will not have a separate constitution, but claim to be united with Hungary under certain guarantees; and they have expressed this wish in meetings convoked by the Austrian Government for a precisely contrary object. The German populations, who are more resigned, are quiet; but the communal elections, which are to take place shortly, will, it is believed, cause a movement which cannot be checked."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 29th, ult have arrived. On receiving the deputation of the Congress on the day before to present their congratulations on the Prince of the Asturias completing his third year, the Queen, taking her son by the hand, lead him up to the deputies, and made him repeat these words one by one.—"I accept the congratulations of the congress this day, and I will endeavour to be worthy of the affection which the nation professes for me." The Court had gone into mourning for 20 days for the late Empress Dowager of Russia. In the Congress, on the 29th, M. Olozaga remarked that in the Documents presented by the Government relative to Italy, there were none specially concerning Rome, and he asked if there were nothing to communicate on the affairs of the Papal See. The Minister of the Interior said that he would confer with his colleagues on the matter, and produce all papers, the presence of which should not offer any inconvenience. According to the *Espana* a coalition in the Congress between the Progressist, the pure Progressists, and the Democratic parties is in contemplation, and it adds that the Progressits are agitating in the provinces. The Countess de Montijo, who, since her return from France, had being residing on her estate of Carabanchel, has arrived at Madrid.

SWITZERLAND.

A Berne letter says:—

"The Federal Government has addressed to the cantons a list of the soldiers belonging to each of them who were lately in the service of the Papal See, and who have returned home on being set at liberty by the Piedmontese Government; and it calls on the cantonal authorities to cause these men to be prosecuted under the law of 1859 for having taken military service abroad without permission. As the number of men who have returned is 803, the tribunals of certain cantons, especially those in which Ultramontanism predominates, will have a laborious task to perform. Many of the men would, no doubt, have been glad to take service in the colonies of Holland, but the Dutch Government has resolved not to receive Swiss."

TURKEY.

The following communication is dated Smyrna, Nov. 21:—

"The works of the Aidin railway are at the present time being actively carried on, and, considering the prolonged period for the termination of the line, and the other concessions granted by the Sublime Porte, the company's efforts will doubless be crowned with success.

"These new grants of the Ottoman Government are due to the mission which Mr. Frederick Whittall, member of the Council of Administration in London undertook at Constantinople. In fact, notwithstanding the intrigues carried on by persons interested in the breaking up of the company, the abovenamed gentleman has fulfilled his mission to the Sublime Porte to everybody's satisfaction.

Before leaving Symrna for Constantinople, Mr. F. Whittall, who had just arrived from England, called a meeting of Messrs. C. Whittall, sen., F. B. Paterson, Aug. Consinery, and D. Amira, and having placed before them the true state of the company's affairs, informed them that he intended to start for the capital (accompanied by Mr. Hyde Clark, deputed by Mr. Crampton, the contractor) in order to solicit those advantages from the Porte which have since been granted. Thus, in spite of all opposition, the success of the railway may now be considered as certain.

"Mr. Frederick Whittall is the eldest son of Mr. C Whittall, sen., a merchant justly honoured by the commercial community, and especially by the English colony. Amiable and kind hearted in the extreme, he is always one of the first to give a helping hand in every good work.

"Mr. Frederick Whittall, in 1858, established at Smyrna a bank (entitled F. Whittall's Bank), the direction of which has been, from the commencement, confided to Mr. A. Dedeyan. This bank, thanks to the latter gentleman, who is well acquainted with the commerce of this city, where he has many excellent connections, has by degrees enlarged its operations, and is now of no small use to general trade. On account of Mr. A. Dedeyans's regularity and activity this bank will be eventually of great service to the commerce of Smyrna, and will probably eclipse all other establishments of this kind in this place. This bank, possessing a considerable capital, keeps the accounts of merchants and discounts bills. It also grants bills of exchange on London, Paris, and Vienna, and gives a high rate of interest on deposits.

"Although the resources of Smyrna are scanty, commercial operations may be carried on advantageously and honourably, especially in such hands as those of Mr. A. Dedeyan."

SYRIA.

The *Pays* gives the following particulars respecting the French troops in Syria:—

"The quartering of our troops at Deir-el-Kamar, Bet-Eddin, and Kab-Elias, has been effected in the best possible manner. At Kab-Elias the Chasseurs of Africa have converted into a guard-room the cave to which the prophet Elisha withdrew to avoid the anger of Jezebel. At Beyrout the Zouaves have already built a theatre and singing coffee-houses. At Zaleh the troops are installed in the cathedral, the only building which escaped destruction by the Druses. On all sides our soldiers are engaged in making new roads or repairing old ones. It is expected that in three months they will have done more for Syria than the Turks in three centuries."

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

His Honour sat at eleven o'clock.

In the matter of the Mizenhead Mining Company.

In this case an application was made to the court, by Mr. W. Smith, for liberty to sell the outstanding debts of the Mizenhead Mining Company. It was necessary that the moneys due to the company by persons who were out of the country should be disposed of. Their affairs were now in a position to be settled under the Winding Up Act. It appeared that Master Brooke had been applied to on the same subject, but he did not believe he had jurisdiction to grant the application, and he accordingly refused it.

His Honour said he would not make the required order on motion. The matter should come before him for argument, and he would, therefore, direct the case to be set down at the end of the long list.

Rice v. O'Connor.

In this case the arguments of counsel were resumed. The petition was filed for the purpose of having the ruling of the court upon the question whether the petitioners are entitled to a lease from the respondent. It appeared that certain lands, situate in the county Kerry, had been sold by Mr. Robert Bayley to the respondent, and the petitioners alleged that they had been tenants in possession under a lease for 31 years, and a *toties quoties* covenant of renewal, and that the respondent had notice of the agreement to grant to the petitioners a lease in the terms set forth. The respondent's case was, that no contract had been entered into; that if there were, he (respondent) did not remember it, and that he had purchased under the belief that no lease affecting the land was in existence.

At the close of the arguments,

The Master of the Rolls said the case was one of considerable difficulty. The swearing had been of a most contradictory character. The petitioners had relied on no less than four distinct contracts, and one of the petitions had utterly failed, and was dismissed with costs. The evidence given in relation to the existence of a previous contract was totally untrue. The case was one of a parole contract; the conveyance of the land was made subject to existing leases and lettings, and it was a question which he would take time to consider, whether it was not a contract within the statute of frauds. It was, indeed, now-a-days, a matter of difficulty to decide what case came within that statute. A very serious question was involved in the matter, whether the purchaser had not taken the land subject to completed leases and lettings only, and not to such as might be established in equity. At present his lordship's opinion was against the petitioners.

His Honour then intimated that he would review the authorities before giving judgment in the case.

Counsel for the petitioners—Serjeant Lawson, Mr. A. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Jellett. Counsel for the respondent—Sergeant Sullivan, Mr. Leahy, Q.C., and Mr. Nelligan.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Holmes v. Downes.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was an action to recover damages for injury to the plaintiff's business, occasioned by the noise caused by the working of certain sewing machines used by the defendant in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The defendant is tenant to the plaintiff of certain warerooms in the house, No. 10, William-street, and the plaintiff carries on the business of a hosier in the rooms underneath those in which the machines are worked. Witnesses having been examined to prove that the noise caused by the machines was a great nuisance,

The Solicitor-General addressed the jury for the defence, and contended that, under the general agreement by which the defendant had become the plaintiff's tenant, he was entitled to carry on his business in the manner objected to—that there was no restriction upon him as to the mode in which his business was to be conducted, and that the plaintiff had no right to complain. At the conclusion of the Solicitor-General's speech it was stated, on the part of the plaintiff, that Mr. Alexander Hall, who lived next door to the premises in question, had formerly proposed to take the plaintiff's rooms subject to the noises complained of, and that the plaintiff would now agree to that offer if Mr. Hall was still willing to abide by it. Mr. Hall said he was still prepared to become tenant of the premises, at a rent to be settled by arbitration; and after some discussion, a verdict was taken for the defendant by consent, Mr. Hall becoming tenant of the warerooms now used by the plaintiff, at a rent to be fixed by Mr. Alexander Parker, and the plaintiff to pay all the costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney; Attorney, Mr. Mason. Counsel for the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Clarke, Q.C., and Mr. Purcell; Attorney, Mr. Cronhelm.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Wallace v. the Rev. William Carroll.

This was an action to recover damages for alleged slander. The defendant is the secretary of the charitable institution called Dublin by Lamplight, of which the plaintiff was appointed matron in January, 1857. In May, 1859, some complaints having been made by parties who had been in the habit of getting washing done at the institution, the defendant instituted inquiries into its management, and on the 7th May she read the newspapers an advertisement for a matron for the institution, which was the first intimation, she alleged, she received of her dismissal. On the 9th of May the defendant came to the plaintiff, and in the presence of several of the inmates said that if she did not remove he would have her removed by the police; and on the following day, and in the presence of some of the inmates, he took a pockethandkerchief from his pocket, and said to the plaintiff, "By what authority have you forged your name on the customers' handkerchief?" The plaintiff said the charge was as false as cruel, upon which the defendant turned round to the inmates, and said, "Women, look at that (showing the handkerchief); his is the proof of your matron's guilt; she is no tlonger your matron, and no longer obey her." The plaintiff left the house on the next day, but before she did so she stated that she had been subjected to such indignities on the part of the inmates, in consequence of the false charge which had been made against her, that she was obliged to have recourse to the protection of the police. The Rev. Mr. Carroll's defence was that he had no malicious motive in using the words which the plaintiff alleged were slanderous; that he merely acted from a sense of the duty which was thrown upon him as the paid officer of the institution, and in conformity with the express instructions which he had received from the Managing Committee.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., and Walker; Attorney, Mr. Fyffe.

For the defendant—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Joy, Q.C., and Mr. Harrison; Attorney, Mr. Woodroofe.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Lloyd v. Sadlier.

The adjourned hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. As we stated in our report of yesterday, the action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant, who is the widow of the late Mr. Nicholas Sadlier, certain important deeds and documents which, it was alleged, had come into his (Mr. Sadlier's) possession, in his capacity as solicitor to the plaintiff's family. The defendant denied any knowledge of the documents, and averred that they had never come into her possession. The evidence, as will be seen from the nature of the action, was uninteresting to the public.—Damages were laid at £500.

At the close of the case,

Mr. Charles Hemphill, Q.C., spoke to evidence on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Curtis replied for the plaintiff.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with the full damages claimed.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen Curtis. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., and Mr. James P. Hamilton.

COURT OF PROBATE—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

Jeremiah and Patrick Kelly v. Mary Kelly.

This was a suit to try whether a paper writing in the plaintiff's declaration mentioned, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1860, was the last will and testament of Martin Kelly, an extensive farmer, who resided at a place called Curragh, in the county Kilkenny. From the facts connected with the drawing up of the document as detailed in the subjoined report, the case will be found highly interesting. The plaintiffs, who seek to establish the will, are the executors and first cousins of the deceased, who, it appears, benefit largely under the will, one of the plaintiffs, Jeremiah Kelly, being also residuary legatee, who, it is stated, will be entitled, should the will be established, to the assets of the deceased, amounting to upwards of £8,000. The paper writing in question has been impeached by Miss Mary Kelly, a maiden lady 74 years of age, sister to the testator, on the ground of undue influence on the part of those who drew it up, and also that at the time of its execution the deceased was not of sound and disposing mind. He died possessed of about £13,000, and landed property worth about £400 a year, consisting of five farms in the county Kilkenny, having upon them a considerable quantity of valuable stock. The will was drawn up by a Dominican friar, the Rev. Dominick Connolly, of the Blackabbey, Kilkenny, and subsequently a fair copy was made of it by Rev. Martin Kelly, C.C., a son of Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, the residuary legatee. By the will the alleged testator made the following bequests:—"I leave, devise, and bequeath my farm of Curragh, county Kilkenny, held under lease from Sir Charles Cuffe, of Lyrath, county Kilkenny, with the dwellinghouse and stock thereon, consisting of 35 cows, 20 calves, and 3 sheep, to Patrick Kelly, son of Michael Kelly; I bequeath my farm of Ballybea, held under lease from Michael Sullivan, Esq., of Lacken-hall, county Kilkenny, together with the stock, timber, and out-offices thereon, consisting of 30 cows, 20 heifers, and 142 sheep, to Jeremiah Kelly; I bequeath my farm of Lenghorney, County Kilkenny, held under lease from James Tyrrell, Esq., together with the stock thereon, to my executors, to be applied by them to charitable purposes, according to their discretion. I leave my farm of Ballinamarra, held under lease from the Mountgarrett family, to be divided equally between Jeremiah Kelly's family, Patrick Kelly's family, and Michael Kelly's family. I leave my farm of Rathmacan, in the county Kilkenny, to a godson, with the stock thereon, consisting of 34 cows, 20 heifers, 6 yearling calves; and to my sister, Mary Kelly, I leave 50 shares in the National Bank. The will appointed Jeremiah Kelly and Patrick Kelly his executors, who were to dispose of the farm left for charitable purposes as they might think fit.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Dowse, and Mr. Gamble, appeared for the plaintiffs, in support of the will; Solicitor, Mr. George B. Lowe. For the defendants—Dr. Ball, Q.C., Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Mr. A. Exham, and Mr. J. A. Byrne. Solicitors, Messrs. Fletcher and Meade.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., stated the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, detailing substantially the above facts. In reference to the drawing up of the will by the two Roman Catholic clergymen, he denied that any undue influence was exercised, and cited several cases to show what the law regarded as undue influence—namely, that the influence to vitiate a will should amount to force and coercion, destroying free agency, and not the influence of affection and attachment, not merely a desire of gratifying the wishes of another, for that would be a strong ground for supporting a testamentary act.

The following evidence was then given:—

The Rev. William Dominick Connolly, who drew up the will, sworn, and examined by Mr. Dowse—I am a Dominican friar, residing at the Black Abbey, Kilkenny; I prepared the will the validity of which is now questioned, and I brought the paper to write the will upon to the house of the testator, and also a skeleton draught of the will.

Mr. Dowse—That is a very attenuated substance. (Laughter.)

Examination resumed—The Rev. Martin Kelly gave me the skeleton of the will [produced]; that is the document; when I went to the testator I advised him to make a will and settle his affairs; I did not care how he made it, with one exception; I also performed the religious ceremony; Mary Kelly, who now impeaches the will, was present; she said to a Mr. Finn, who was also present, that she feared, if there was no will made, there would be a great "wool and tear" of property by his relatives, as the stock would be taken by them; he said he was a magistrate, and he would do all he could to prevent the stock being taken away; the testator's sister asked him in my presence to make a will in her favour, and that whatever obligation he would impose upon her she would carry out; the testator said he would not make a will in her favour; he was then as sensible as any man in court; sometime after that, and before I left the house I saw the Rev. Martin Kelly, son of the residuary legatee, he also advised the testator to make a will in favour of his sister Mary if he wished, but at all events to make a will; the testator said he would not do it, or words to that effect; I told him also it was better to make a will, as it would prevent confusion and bloodshed, and he agreed to do so; I then sat down and wrote the will, commencing with the words, "I, Martin Kelly," &c.; I asked him to whom he would leave the farm of Curragh, and the testator said he would leave it to Patrick Kelly, the son of Michael Kelly, as no one had a better right to it; I then wrote it in the will, a rough draught, of which the present will is a copy; I do not know where the rough copy of it is; the second copy was an exact one, except as to some slight mistakes, but there were not any material corrections; by the will he left the cattle on the Curragh farm to Michael Kelly; when I asked him about one of the farms he paused, and I asked him would he give it to Edmund Kelly, of Tullarone, and he refused, but gave it to another person; during the writing of the will there was no one present but the testator, the Rev. Mr. Kelly, and myself; when the farms were disposed of I asked him who he would leave the 50 shares he had in the National Bank to, and he said he would leave them to his sister Mary; I asked him to do so; I told him it was usual to appoint a residuary legatee, and he appointed Jeremiah Kelly, of Tullarone, his residuary legatee, who was to bury him; he also appointed Patrick and Jeremiah Kelly his executors; I asked him who would be the witnesses to the instrument; I suggested Dr. Ryan, and he agreed to that; I then suggested myself as the second witness, and he said it would be too much trouble for me, as any other person would do as well; when we left the room I read the rough draught to the Rev. Martin Kelly, who wrote out a clear copy; we then compared it with the draught, and as regarded the disposition of the property it was a fair copy; the Rev. Martin Kelly then read the will over to the testator; no fourth person was present; the testator understood it, and said he was satisfied with this instrument as his last will and testament; Dr. Ryan and Richard Conway then witnessed the will; the testator signed it in the presence of the witnesses, as I said it would be no use unless that was done; he was not actually able to sign it, but I wrote his name, and he put his mark to it; Dr. Ryan then felt his pulse, and remarked that the making of the will did not do him any harm; I left the will behind me; I was not left anything by it, and if I was I would not take it.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ball—I am a Dominican friar, in Blackabbey, Kilkenny; I had not known the testator previous to making this will for him, nor did I up to that period attend him as a clergyman; I knew the Kellys, of Tullarone, and attended the family as a clergyman; I was intimately acquainted with the Rev. Martin Kelly, father of the residuary legatee. Did you call at Tullyrone when going to see the testator?—I believe I did, and saw Mrs. Kelly, the mother, and her two daughters; Tullyrone is the residence of Jeremiah Kelly, the residuary legatee; Tullyrone is on the way to the place where the testator lived; upon my oath I think it is the direct road. Is it not the fact that no one was present but you and the testator at the first interview?—Yes, no one could be present at his confession but myself. Who was the parochial priest of the parish where the testator lived?—The Rev. Kieran Bergin. Had you his permission before you went there to hear the confession of the deceased?—I had not. I did not ask him, as it was not necessary.

Dr. Ball—Upon your oath did you ask permission of the parish priest to attend the deceased as a clergyman, he not belonging to your parish?

Witness (after some hesitation)—I did not, as I was not required to do so.

Dr. Ball—We have it at last.

Judge Keatinge (to the witness)—Sir, it is a very unpleasant thing to have to deal with a gentleman of your profession who is so unwilling to tell the truth.

Witness—I did not see the parish priest that day, nor did I ask him for leave to attend the deceased in my capacity as a clergyman.

Dr. Ball—On your oath sir, how long were you engaged in hearing the deceased's confession?—About a quarter or half an hour, it might be an hour. Upon your oath did the confession or religious duty occupy more than fifteen minutes? It did. Do you mean to say he was speaking to you all the time? I do.

Judge Keatinge—You say, sir, the hearing of the man's confession occupied half an hour or an hour?

Witness—Yes, my lord.

Dr. Ball—Did you on that occasion ask him to make a will?—I did not, but I don't recollect one way or the other.

Judge Keatinge—Do you abide by that answer, sir?—I do.

Dr. Ball—Did you propose that day to enrol him in the Order of the Blessed Virgin?—I did, as he would get certain benefits by it. Upon your oath, sir, did you press him that day to make a will? I did not. Upon your oath, did you come down stairs and say he would not make a will?—Not that day. You did not enrol him in the religious order that day?—No; I told the persons below I was about to enrol him, but did not assign any reason why I did not do it that day. Did you ask his sister for a scapular for the purpose?—I did. Did she say the idea of entering that religious order never came from him, but from you?—She did. The testator never cared for those orders in his lifetime, I believe?—He did not. I said to him there would be confusion and bloodshed if a will was not made, but not upon the same day that we are speaking of. Did you say there would be nothing for religious purposes if a will was not made?—No. Did Martin Kelly, the priest, say to you a will should be made?—He did. He came to me to the Blackabbey in Kilkenny, and said that. Did Martin Kelly, the priest, tell you the deceased would not make a will?—I do not remember one way or the other. Upon your solemn oath did not Rev. Martin Kelly appoint with you to meet him in the testator's house to make him make a will?—He arranged with me to meet him at the testator's house, to enrol him in the scapular.

Judge Keatinge—"Enrol him in a scapular!" pray what do you mean by that, sir?—It is a religious order that I wished to enrol him in, my lord.

Dr. Ball—Upon your oath did you not bring paper with you with the express intention of making this will?—I brought it with me lest it should be wanted. Who did you see at the house of the Kellys of Tullarone when you went there?—Pat Kelly and some of the family; the Rev. Martin Kelly also came in. Upon your oath did you meet Martin Kelly, the priest, there by arrangement?—I did not. Do you swear that?

Witness—What will I swear?

Judge Keatinge—I tell you what you will swear, sir; the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Dr. Ball—Did you know the handwriting of the deceased?

Witness (after some hesitation)—I did.

Judge Keatinge—Sir, if you were a witness in an humbler class of life, the judge would commit you for prevarication. Be cautious now, sir, during the remainder of your evidence, for remember I have certain powers, and, though very unwilling, I will exercise them.

Witness—I am doing my best.

Judge Keatinge—Gentlemen of the jury, if this case were tried in the Prerogative Court, under the old law, you would have had the evidence of this witness on paper.

A Juryman—This is the benefit, then, my lord of the new law.

Judge Keatinge (to witness)—Remember, sir, you are in the presence of God.

Witness—I am.

Dr. Ball—Did you destroy any document, on your oath, in reference to this will?—On my oath I have no recollection. Upon your oath did you not know this man had a great deal of property, and you compelled him to make this will?—I did not compel him, but I told him to make it any way he wished. Did you get any scapular for him to enrol in the order you speak of?—No. Upon your oath is it the duty of a member of this order to make a will?—No. Did you tell the dying man that it was?—I did not. Now, you did not say a word about the bequest for charitable purposes on your direct examination?—I did not. The testator said, without being asked, that he would leave "one of his farms for charitable purposes." Are not the Shortall family as near relatives of the deceased as the Kellys of Tullarone?—They are. Upon your oath did you mention the names of the Shortall family to the deceased when he was making the will?—I did not. Did you ever say that you mentioned the name of Miss Shortall to the Rev. Martin Kelly in reference to the will, and that he would not hear of it?—Upon my oath I never did. Have you made wills before this?—I have, three or four. Upon your oath, sir, did you not say in your direct examination that the testator took up the pen and made his mark himself?—I did. Upon your oath did you not hold his hand while he was doing it?—I did not; Martin Kelly did. Is not Dr. Ryan, the man you got to witness the will, a Roman Catholic?—I believe he is. Upon your oath don't you know he is?—I believe so. Is not the other witness, Conway, also a Roman Catholic?—He is.

Mr. Whiteside—That is no reason for disbelieving a man.

Dr. Ball—You have not been present, Mr. Whiteside, and you don't know the importance of the question of the religion of the parties here, how they all got into it.

Mr. Whiteside—I repeat that the fact of a man's religion is no reason for doubting his credibility.

Judge Keatinge—The question of the religion of all those parties is very important in the case, Mr. Whiteside.

Examination resumed—At a meeting of the clergy, some ten days ago, the Rev. Martin Kelly showed me a document, containing the points on which the validity of this will is disputed; the points mentioned in it were undue influence, and that the testatrix was incapable of making a will. Upon your oath, did you put upon paper the evidence you were to give?—I did not, but the attorney wrote it down this morning.

Judge Keatinge—Is it against the rules of your church, sir, to attend a dying person, and hear his confession when you do not belong to his parish?

Witness—It is not against the rules of the church to do so.

Mr. Ball—I have nothing further to ask him.

Witness—Am I done for the present?

Judge Keatinge—Yes.

Witness—May I go home?

Judge Keatinge—I think not, sir.

Witness—Then I will remain.

Judge Keatinge—(emphatically)—I doubt very much, sir, if I am performing my duty as regards you.

The Rev. Martin Kelly sworn and examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—I am a son of the plaintiff; I conversed with the deceased in reference to the propriety of his making a will; I told him it was the wish of his relatives he should make a will, as if he died intestate it was the intention of some parties to carry the stock off the several farms, which might lead to bloodshed; he asked me who the parties were that intended to do this, and I said I would not tell him, lest it should prejudice his mind against them; I asked Father Connolly if he understood how to make a will, and he said he did, but that as the testator had a great deal of property it would be well to have it drawn up properly, and we sent for a form for a will; the Rev. Mr. Connolly after that went to the testator, who said to him he would like to make a will, but that he would require a little more time; I went to the testator's house again, as I thought there would be great confusion if there was no will made; I was met at the deceased's house by Patrick Kelly, one of the executors, who said, "Oh, Martin Kelly, will you use your influence with the testator to get him to make a will;" Mary Kelly said it was the wish of all parties he should make a will; I told testator that he was bound to make some arrangement of his property to prevent the confusion and the bloodshed which would occur if he did not, as it was the intention of some parties to carry off the stock of his farms; I told him Father Connolly was below, who would make it; we then knelt down and said a short prayer before we drew up the will; the deceased was perfectly sound in mind at the time; he said he would leave the farm of Curragh to Michael Kelly and the farm of Ballybea to Jerry Kelly; to Pat Kelly, Jerry Kelly, and Michael Kelly, he left another of the farms between them; when all the farms were mentioned Father Connolly said to me he supposed these were all the farms the testator had; he then recommended the testator to leave fifty shares which he had in the bank to his sister, Mary Kelly; there was a copy of the rough draught of the will made by me; upon my oath that is a true copy of the rough draught, as made by Connolly; the Rev. Mr. Connolly then told me to remove and destroy the rough draught, and also two or three copies which were spoiled; I burned the rough copy; I read over the complete copy to the testator, and he said that was his last will and testament; the Rev. Mr. Connolly asked the testator was there any particular person he would wish to have to witness the will, and he said not; Dr. Ryan and Mr. Conroy witnessed it.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C.—I cannot say how many cousins the testator had; there is one farm divided amongst three families, and I think there are about 25 cousins who will take that farm; going to the house of deceased you should pass Tullarone, where my father lives, but it is not the most direct road; I heard that Dr. Kinsella who attended had also advised the deceased to make a will; the deceased received the sacraments the morning after he made the will.

Is it the practice in your church for persons to receive extreme unction who are not in a dying state?—Yes, if the illness should be of such a nature as to cause death at any period; I said to him the only request I had to make of him was that he should make a will, as I thought I would not see him again; I went to Father Connolly, to get him to cause the deceased to make some arrangement of his property; Mr. M'Dermott, from whom we got the form on which to draw out the will, told me that what was not otherwise disposed of would go to the residuary legatee; I knew myself that the residuary legatee was the person to get the stock and everything else not otherwise disposed of; Mr. M'Dermott, I think, told me to get a professional man to draw the will; when writing out the will, I had no idea of the amount of stock on each of the farms, but I left blanks in the document for the numbers; when I went first to the testator, I went over to the bed and roused him; he was shortly afterwards invested in the Order of the Blessed Virgin, to which there are religious benefits attaching; I showed the Rev. Mr. Connolly, ten days ago, a paper containing the points on which the will was impeached; when in college, I read that a will, in order to be valid, should be signed by the testator in the presence of two witnesses, and by them, in the presence of the testator and of one another.

Judge Keatinge—Could you refer us to the authority for that?

Witness—I do not know, but I recollect being told in college that an attestation clause, in order to be good, should be signed in that manner; I had an attorney's opinion on the will on the evening it was executed; it was an opinion I obtained by telegraph; it was not as to the validity of the will, but as to the formality of the attestation clause; the attestation clause in this will did not contain all the formalities of a regular attestation clause; I held the deceased's hands when he made his mark.

Judge Keatinge—Did you know, sir, that all moneys, not otherwise disposed of, would go to the residuary legatee?—Yes.

Might not the reference to the residuary legatee have conveyed to the old man that the residuary legatee was only the person who was to bury him, and not the person who took all the assets otherwise undisposed of?

Witness—The Rev. Mr. Connolly had before explained to him what the residuary legatee meant.

At this stage of the case, which is creating considerable interest, the further hearing was adjourned to this morning. The court did not rise until after six o'clock.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

IN MOTIONS.

The barque Triumph, of Stockton.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, and Co., of London, merchants, the petitioners in a cause of bottomry against this vessel, moved that the sum of £981 6s 7d, now in the registry of the court to the credit of the cause, be paid out to him on their behalf, on foot of their decree for £1,254, with costs. He moved on the power of attorney of his clients, the certificate of the registrar, of the fund in court, and the definitive sentence pronounced by the court. The parties in opposite interests had been all served with notice.

The Court, being satisfied, made the order in the terms of the motion.

The Fortuna, of Riga.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of Messrs. Corseaden, of Londonderry, merchants, the petitioners in a cause of bottomry against this vessel, moved to draw out of the registry of the court the balance of £204 1s 2d, remaining to the credit of the cause on foot of their decree, for a sum of £498 and costs. He stated that this motion made provision for the registrar paying out a further sum of £75 2s 6d, decreed in an interventional cause.

Mr. Lee, on the part of Messrs. Sampson and Mitchell, of London, merchants, the petitioners in the latter cause, appeared in support of their claim.

The Court finally made the order moved for.

The Duna, of Riga.

Mr. Hamerton, on the part of John Ashlin and Son, of London, merchants, petitioners in this cause of bottomry, moved to draw out of the registry of the court the sum of £853 17s 9d, on foot of their decree in the cause for £1,462, with costs.

Mr. Doran and Mr. Richardson admitted that small claims for costs, on the part of their clients, were accounted for and paid off by this motion.

The Court, on examination of the usual vouchers, granted the motion.

The Sourander, of Bjornberg, and cargo.

Mr. Lee, on the part of Joseph Coombe, of Waterford, merchant, moved that, out of the funds in the registry to the credit of this cause, he should be at liberty, as their proctor, lawfully authorised, to draw the sum of £214 14s 4d, on foot of their decree to that amount.

The certificate of the Registrar stated the amount of the funds in hand in this cause was £883 15s 11d, and he exhibited his power of attorney.

The Court made a like order as in the former cases.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

This court was opened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock by Baron Hughes, Mr. Justice Hayes, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, when the following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:—

City Grand Jury—John Carolan, David Drummond, Gilbert Burns, Wm. Fenelon, James M'Alister, James M. Kennedy, James Hamilton, William Jorneau, Henry M'Lean, William M'Naught, John C. Parks, Thomas King, James W. Papworth, Robert C. W. Hunt, Thomas Dockrell, Edward Alford, James M'Dermott, Wm. Fleming, Thomas Foley, Samuel Warren, Thomas French Williamson, Andrew O'Keefe, and John Cannon, jun.

County Grand Jury.—Daniel Sullivan, Edward Walpole, William Graham, Edward Lawless, Philip Redmond, William Alcock, Patrick Langan, Wm. Leven, Frederick Supple, Edward R. Hanrahan, Simon Fraser, Wm. Murray, John Goodman, Joseph Torronville, Patrick Barden, John Brennan, James T. Miller, John Killinger, George Fagan, Thomas Clifford, James Drake, Edmund Johnson, and John Kelly.

Mr. Justice Hayes then addressed the grand jury of the city, and said that the calendar presented at the opening of the commission was usually taken as a faithful index of the criminal state of the city, and, if that were the case, they might reasonably anticipate the return of the golden age. He had to announce the gratifying fact that on neither of the calendars from Richmond Bridewell or Grangegorman-lane was there a single person for trial at this commission. Such a state of things spoke certainly very highly for the state of the city. However, some people had said—and his experience went to support the assertion—that the calendar was not an unerring index of crime, and therefore it might happen that they would have a bill or two to consider for some trifling offence, which duty, indeed, could hardly be avoided. In order to prepare them for the discharge of that duty, he might just remind them of what, indeed, had already been frequently announced from that bench—namely, that they should not find any bill unless they were satisfied from the evidence that, if it were uncontradicted, the prisoner would be convicted by a common jury. This was their duty, and with these few observations he would merely tell them to carefully consider whatever bill might happen to be sent before them.

His Lordship then addressed the county grand jury, and said that although he could not convey to them the same soothing and agreeable intelligence which he had just conveyed to the city grand jury, still he would not leave them without some consolation. There were very few cases upon the calendar, considering the populousness of the county Dublin. Since the last commission there were but six cases for trial, and he was always glad to find, if a choice were to be made among criminals, that there were fewer cases against the person than against property; and they would bear this fact in mind, that of the six persons on the calendar, five of them were charged with offences against property. There was one case, certainly, in which the life of an individual was involved, and when it came before them, it would require their careful consideration. His lordship then gave the jury the usual instructions, relative to the finding of bills.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Michael Deegan was indicted for having on the 6th September last, feloniously caused the death of one Henry Lewis. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

James Murray, being examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C., deposed that he was a carpenter, and lived in James's-street; remembered seeing him knew the deceased (Henry Lewis); remembered seeing him and the prisoner's brother in Barry's public-house on the Nass road on the 6th Sept.; there were six persons altogether in their party; they were drinking porter, and were all pretty hearty; the prisoner's brother and the deceased had some quarrelling and a sparring match; the deceased knocked down the prisoner's brother, at which the prisoner was offended, and he then gave the deceased one blow; in one or two minutes afterwards the deceased took notice of a wound above his wrist and said he was ruined; immediately after the party broke up, and they proceeded to Steevens' Hospital, where the wound was dressed.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Devitt, and stated that the deceased had not challenged any of the party, and that he was a peaceable man.

Emma Margaret Lewis, being examined by Mr. Beatty, deposed that she was the widow of the deceased, and recollected the day on which he was wounded; he returned home that evening about 8 o'clock; the wound was upon the left arm, and about two inches in length it appeared to be very severe; the veins were coming out; his arm was covered with blood; was brought to Steevens' Hospital, where he remained ten days; at her own request he was removed from that hospital, and, in a day after, was brought to the Meath Hospital, where he remained three weeks, and where he died on the 12th October.

Dr. Wharton, of the Meath Hospital, deposed that the deceased was brought to that institution on the 24th Sept.; he appeared to be quite weak and prostrate; there was a wound on his left fore arm, and near it a small abscess; believed that Lewis' death resulted from the absorption of the matter produced by inflammation of the veins; did not think it was proper to remove the deceased from Steevens' Hospital.

Thomas Dobbs, a head-constable of Athy, deposed that he arrested the prisoner in the Queen's County.

Dr. Thomas Telford, of Steevens' Hospital, deposed as to having examined and dressed the wound; believed that if deceased had remained in the hospital the wound might have been healed; he left the hospital at the request of his wife, and because, as witness understood, his wine had been stopped.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Devitt then addressed the jury, and contended that the deceased met his death from his own carelessness and neglect.

Wm. Gunnell deposed that he was present when the row took place; did not see a knife during the altercation between the prisoner and deceased; the prisoner's brother got quarrelsome after they had drunk several pints of porter; the prisoner asked him to sit down; he would not, but replied that he was able to take his own part and his brother's; saw the prisoner strike the deceased upon the nose during the dispute; there was a wicked dog in the room who was jumping at several of the party, and who bit one of them; the prisoner made a blow at the dog, and he (witness) saw that it missed the dog, and that the deceased received the blow somewhere about the arm; did not see a knife in the hands of the prisoner before or after the occurrence, but immediately after he heard the deceased complain of the wound, and he was then brought away to the hospital, where it was dressed.

Mr. Henry D. Cordner, superintendent of the carriage works on the Great Southern and Western Railway, was then examined, and gave the prisoner a good character.

Baron Hughes then charged the jury, who, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty," but with a strong recommendation to mercy.

He was then sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

William Bolton was indicted for having entered into a conspiracy with one Luke Duignan and others to defraud several parties in the neighbourhood of Blackrock, by representing that they wanted to collect the means of burying a man who died from accidentally falling from a cart, no such occurrence having taken place.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Hayes to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, from the date of his committal.

ROBBERY.

Michael Geoghegan was indicted for stealing a pony, jaunting car, and harness, the property of William Monks, on the 23rd November last.—The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

John M'Dermott was indicted for having attempted to break into the house of Mr. Martin, at Stocking-lane, North Circular-road. He pleaded not guilty. It appeared from the evidence of Constable Sullivan, 184 D, that the prisoner was discovered by him on the evening of the 22d of Nov. in the act of forcing his way into the house.—He was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

SHEEP-STEALING.

Patrick Corcoran was indicted for having, on the 24th November, stolen a ewe, the property of one Bernard Rogers. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. There was no direct evidence of his guilt. The only evidence against him was that a hatchet, previously seen with him, was found in the field near where the ewe was killed, and that he had subsequently offered some recently-killed mutton for sale to different parties in the neighbourhood of Balbriggan.

He was found guilty, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ROBBERY.

James Collins was indicted for having stolen four half-crowns and a tobacco box from Henry French, on the 6th August. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Devitt. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor and the prisoner were travelling home together, when they stopped at a house upon the road. During their stay the prosecutor lay down to take a sleep, and while lying, but not asleep, the prisoner took his purse, containing the money in question. He was subsequently arrested by Police-constable John Brady, and, when searched, four half-crowns were found upon him, together with a tobacco-box, which was identified by the prosecutor as his property.

Mr. Devitt addressed the jury for the defence, after which a witness was called, who gave the prisoner a good character.

Judge Hayes then charged the jury, who convicted the prisoner.

He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, from the present time.

The Court then adjourned to 10-30 o'clock this morning

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—Yesterday.

James Gaffney was charged by his mother, Bridget Gaffney, of Michael's-hill, with violently and repeatedly assaulting her.—He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Eliza Walsh was charged with violently assaulting her husband, Robert Walsh, on the 4th December, in Francis-street. Having returned to his place of residence, and observed that she was drunk, he inquired where she had got the liquor; she refused to tell him, whereupon a dispute followed, and she then struck him with a poker on the head.—She was remanded.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—Yesterday.

Mary Ann Shalvey was charged by a woman, named Catherine Hughes, with stealing, on the 29th August, a pair of boots and a portion of a dress, her property. The prisoner had lodged with the prosecutrix, and stole the things in her absence, and was not arrested until Tuesday.—She was remanded.

James Smith was charged with assaulting his mother, and threatening to wound her with a knife.—He was remanded in order to give him an opportunity to obtain substantial bail.

James Hanlon was charged with assaulting Police-constable 93 D, while in the execution of his duty.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

John Carty was charged with violently assaulting Police-constable 94 C, by giving him several blows, and kicking him repeatedly.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Ann Stewart was charged with throwing stones at a man in the public streets, to the great danger of this individual, and of the passengers generally.—She was fined ten shillings, or, in default of payment, ordered fourteen days' imprisonment.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe:—Statement of accounts for the week ending 30th of December, 1860:—No. of depositors, 28?; amount lodged, £19 7s 5d; new accounts opened, 17; No. of withdrawals, 35; amount withdrawn, £13 4s 7; total No. of depositors to this date, 217; total amount lodged, £754 15s.

Great Northern Railway—Extension to Westport.—We are happy to be enabled to inform the public that all the preliminary arrangements—plans, specifications, maps, and sections have been duly lodged with the parties entitled to receive same; and all the notices on occupiers of land, served by a gentleman from the office of Messrs. Walker, Grant, and Martineau, solicitors to the bill for the extention of the line from Castlebar to Westport. Very great credit is due to the promoters of this extension for the perseverance with which every obstacle was surmounted, particularly that great stumbling block "the subscription list," which was nobly overcome by the open-handed liberality of the Marquis of Sligo, and his lordship's family and friends; and there can be no possible doubt as to the success of this important bill before a committee of the House of Commons.—*Mayo Constitution*.

The Amount of Duty Paid at the Belfast Custom-House, for the week ending December 1, was £7,536 2s 4d, against £7,826 8s 6d the previous week, and £6,129 15s 7d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal*.

The Tea Trade.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for week ending December 1, was 57,193lbs., against 41,757lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,150,801lbs. since 1st January, against £2,138,356 same time last year.—*Ibid*.

Sunday Poaching Accident.—On Sunday morning last, a young man, named Keating, living at Ballykeeran, in the county of Carlow, proceeded with his gun on a hare-shooting expedition, but at the first shot he fired, or rather attempted to fire, the gun burst, shattering the thumb and fingers of his left hand in a frightful manner. Dr. Phayer, of Graigue, in this county, was immediately sent for, and dressed the wounds; and under his skilful care amputation may be avoided, although the hand is not likely to be ever again as useful as it was. Such is one of the many bad consequences of young men commencing the Sabbath by a violation of the law. We are informed that on the same day a terrific slaughter of hares commenced in Badger-rock, adjacent to the White-fields of Coppena, in this county, but after a couple of courses, the poachers were routed by the appearance or approach of the gamekeeper.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

Private letters from Paris allege that the bullion in the Bank of France is increasing.

The *Times* is informed that Sir Baldwin Walker has resigned the office he has so long held as Surveyor to the Navy, and will probably accept the command of a foreign station.

A fresh remittance of silver, to the extent of about £94,000, was received yesterday at the Bank of England, from the Bank of France.

The *Herald* says that while the payments of the 4th were generally well met, the return of small bills were numerous, especially in the drapers' trade.

The *Star* says, the French Government have abstained from dealing with the import duties upon paper by the recent supplemental convention, in order to give themselves an opportunity of negociating with other continental countries in favour of a more liberal policy in regard to the exportation of rags.

The *Times* says that a combined effort will be made to demonstrate to Mr. Gladstone the expediency of arranging the new duties on the principle of the alcoholic test. The French Government are represented to feel much dissatisfied at the proposed scale which will seriously interfere with the importation of wine in bottle.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills unequalled for the cure of scrofula and consumption.—It has been contended that this disease is incurable, but that there are remedies which might mitigate its severity for a time. Such arguments were very true, until the discovery of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. It has since been incontestably proved that they have effected thousands of cures with case, the Pills being composed of vegetable substances, and the Ointment containing such powerful healing properties, that they act in unison upon the system, and the disease is quickly eradicated. Consumption is but another form in which scrofula displays its painful effects on the system. In that dreaded disorder, these remedies assiduously used, will frequently ward off the threatened doom.

BIRTHS.

Beaumont—December 2, at Bywell Hall, Northumberland, the Lady Margaret Beaumont, of a son and heir.

Hamilton—December, 3, at Bray, Berks, the wife of Captain Hamilton, late of the Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter.

Hutton—December 1, at Highfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Charles E. Hutton, Esq., of a son.

Lang—December 3, at Southend, the wife of Commander E. W. Lang, R.N., of a son, stillborn.

Staunton—October 14, at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Colonel Staunton, Commandant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bowen and Clarke—Dec. 3, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. George Roberts, minister of St. John's, Robert Cole Bowen, Esq., of Bowen's Court, county of Cork, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq., D.L., of Graiguenoe-park, Holycross, county Tipperary.

Graham and Cowpar—Nov. 30, at Scotland-street, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Francis Gillies, of Free St. Stephen's, Gordon Graham, Esq., of the West Midland Railway, Hereford, to Helen Frew eldest daughter of James Cowpar, Esq., M.D., H.M.I.F., Singapore.

Woods and Doyle—Dec. 5, at St. Thomas' Church, George W. Wood, Esq., H.M.C.S., to Georginy, youngest daughter of Mr. George Doyle, G.P.O., of Summer-hill, in this city.

DEATHS.

Maycock—November 30, at Merther, Cornwall, Mabel Maude, only surviving daughter of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Maycock, 53rd Regiment, aged three months and three weeks.

Neyland—November 28, at St. Helier's, Jersey, Mary Neyland, relict of the late Captain Neyland, Paymaster 16th Lancers, in the 73rd year of her age, deeply regretted by her family and friends.

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